THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,335—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th May	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7536	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8002	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6958	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

Special Programme of Sailings arranged by

ELLERMAN'S LINES OF STEAMERS.

"CITY" AND "HALL"

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)
OUTWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Liverpool about,	Continental Call. at	Continental Call. about,	Due Bombay about,
		1911		1911	1911
C. Athens	5594	24 Aug	Naples	1 Sept.	16 Sept.
C. York	7810	9 Sept	Marseilles	26 Sept.	11 Oct.
C. Vienna	4672	30 Sept	Naples	9 Oct.	25 Oct.
C. Benares	6973	7 Oct	....	....	19 Oct.
C. London	6000	14 Oct	Marseilles	20 Oct.	4 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	28 Oct	Naples	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
C. Lahore	7163	30 Oct	....	....	21 Nov.
New Steamer	7000	4 Nov	Naples	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
C. Athens	5594	16 Nov	....	....	9 Dec.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO DELHI.

The Agents at Bombay will, when required, be pleased to render assistance to passengers in the way of transferring their baggage from steamer to Railway Station and securing their seats on train. No charge will be made for these services.

HOMEWARDS

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about	Due Marseilles about	Due Liverpool about
		1911	1912	1912	1912
C. Lahore	7160	16 Dec.	.....	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
New steamer	7000	30 Dec. B. I.	2 Jan.	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
C. Athens	5594	3 Jan. 12.	.....	20 Jan.	29 Jan.
C. Vienna	4672	13 Jan. B. I.	16 Jan.	2 Feb.	12 Feb.
C. York	7810	3 Feb.	6 Feb.	22 Feb.	2 Mar.
C. Glasgow	6322	26 Feb.	29 Feb.	16 Mar.	25 Mar.
Trafford Hall	5321	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	30 Mar.	9 Apl.
C. Calcutta	7312	23 Mar.	26 Mar.	11 April.	20 Apl.

N.B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation also except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

HOMEWARDS ONLY.

	First Class Single from Rs.	First Class Return Rs.	Second Class from Rs.	Second Class Return Rs.
To Marseilles	378	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	498	809
" Liverpool	695	937	452	704

The above fares are applicable to passages from Bombay or Karachi and where steamers sail from one of these ports only free passages are given by connecting British India steamer if desired.

No Extras except for a very few special rooms. Electric Fans Free.

For berths and full particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
BOMBAY.
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD.
KARACHI.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharge of urine, whether requiring injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	18th May	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	19th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	22nd May	11 a.m.	P D & C M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 18th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Wednesday, the 17th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Buseh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 18th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Muttra," 4644 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

16th May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Bohemia	4381	G. Gilhuber	16th May	1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug.	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	"
Bohemia	4284	G. Gilhuber	16th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7538	J. Saicich	26th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6043	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 585*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	...S. Olinuk	...5895	.....25th May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Kansler	3,000	Schutt	15th May,
a President	3,310	Bremer	24th May,
Markgtof	3,680	Ihle	14th June,
b Somali	2,655	Stoffregen	19th June,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cap Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Marine Street, Bombay 11 May, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

THE GIFT OF GIVING SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

IF you require something novel, something that "gets away" so to speak from the usual offerings of presents, there are sound reasons why the choice of cultivated people should fall on HAWKES' CUT GLASS.

Not only has HAWKES' CUT GLASS won first honours at every exposition of note within current memory, but in the cosmopolitan field of art it is not less distinguished. Among the finest CUT GLASS of the Age Hawkes' is acknowledged to be one of the artistic wares of the world. HAWKES' characteristics are uncommon ones. The cutting is clear, elegant, exact. The colour is the matchless, perfect white. Every design shows the imagination, poetry, and freedom of the artist.

We now have on exhibition a choice collection of

HAWKES' CUT GLASS

and which consists of specimens of the most beautiful things. If you are interested in the selection of a gift or in the further enhancement of your own table—the dining table, the toilet table, "the little table" where crystal and flower colour would lend a happy touch inspection would interest. If you have no immediate purchase in mind we would be equally pleased to introduce to you this department of our stock,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuvala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States),	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, are also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constraint of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. F. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ASSAYE," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning, to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association of the Pasteur Institute of India, will be held in the Supper Room Town Hall, Simla, on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1911, at 4-30 P.M.

The Central Committee will present the Annual Report for the year 1910.

BRUCE SETON, Major, I.M.S.
Honorary Secretary,
Pasteur Institute of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Petition No. 18, of 1906.

In the matter of MESSIEURS ARBUTHNOT and COMPANY, Merchants, Agents and Bankers, of Madras and elsewhere in the Empire of India and Sir GEORGE GOUGH ARBUTHNOT and JOHN MONTGOMERY YOUNG, Partners in the said firm.....insolvents.

TO

THE CREDITORS OF

Sir GEORGE GOUGH ARBUTHNOT, the 1st insolvent abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 19th day of April, 1911, upon the motion of Counsel on behalf of Sir George Gough Arbuthnot, the 1st insolvent herein for an Order Nisi for his final discharge in the nature of a certificate under Section 60 of Act 11 and 12 Vic. Chapter 21, and upon reading the petition filed herein on the 6th day of April, 1911, and the Ordermade herein and dated the 19th day of November 1907, IT WAS ORDERED that Sir George Gough Arbuthnot, the 1st insolvent abovenamed, be finally discharged not only personally but also with respect to all property to be acquited hereafter by him from all liability in respect of the debts or claims proved in this Court in this matter and particularly from all demands or claims of by or on account of the Creditors of the 1st Insolvent mentioned in the Schedule filed herein unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 22nd day of July, of 1912. And it was further ordered that notice of the Order be given by advertisement in the Fort St. George "Gazette" and in Newspapers and be served on the secretary to the Arbuthnots Creditors Committee.

This is to give you the creditors of the 1st Insolvent, Sir George Gough Arbuthnot abovenamed, notice to appear on MONDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1912 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause why the said Order Nisi made herein and dated the 19th day of April 1911, should not be made absolute and the said Sir George Gough Arbuthnot finally discharged—Dated this 12th day of May 1911.

J. E. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

DAVID BRIGHTWELL, & MORSBY,
Attorneys for the Insolvents.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS BY THE PUNJAB EXPRESS TRAIN.

WITH effect from the 10th May 1911, third class passengers are also booked by the PUNJAB EXPRESS TRAIN as follows :—

FROM	TO
All Express stopping stations between Bombay and Baroda.	All Express stopping stations between Godhra and Delhi and via Delhi and vice versa.
Metre-gauge stations between Khandwa and Nanganwan stations north of Ratlam on the Malwa Section.	All Express stopping stations between Nagda and Delhi and via Delhi and Amargarh to Bombay and vice versa.
All Express stopping stations between Godhra and Delhi and via Delhi.	All Express stopping stations between Delhi and Godhra including via Delhi and vice versa.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 13th May 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES :—

Stations.	Return fares. Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemuch	95 14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 21-15 hours, arrive Simla 18-30 hours. Leave Simla 8-15 hours, arrive Bombay 7-15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

FOR SALE
TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

WHITELAWS TELEGRAPH CYPHERS with TERMINATIONAL ORDER.

A Selection of 200,000 WORDS from the FRENCH, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, ITALIAN, and LATIN LANGUAGES, not exceeding TEN LETTERS, arranged both in ALPHABETICAL and TERMINATIONAL order.

IN 2 BULKY VOLUMES.

To be sold off very Cheap.

Apply to "TELEGRAPHS," care of this Paper.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 409, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARWOOD ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

ENTRIES for the ensuing season are requested to be sent to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

J. B. LIME,
Jt. Honry. Secretary
Care of Messrs. Chas. Brown and Co.
Prince's Dock.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
OUR GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
"A BOTTLE OF MILK."
A pathetic pourtrayal of a brother's love shown in an episode of the Seige of Paris 1870.
"THE MYSTERY OF LONELY GULCH."
A daring story of love and death on the American Frontier.
"FOOLSHEAD"
Municipal Health Inspector. A critical study in hygiene and a scream of laughter
and
OTHER POPULAR PICTURES
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—DAILY 8 to 9 a. m.
EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

TUESDAY, 16TH MAY,

DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,,	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,,	5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 5 per cent., For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum, Special rate for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

A LADY'S BUGGIE, with a smart MARE and HARNESS, FOR SALE. Apply No. 2324, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO GOOD PARSEE FITTERS, for Factory in Bengal, Single men required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, age and salary to Box No. 2238, care of this Paper.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following :—

By order of the Trustees of the late Bai Mongibai, widow of Khetsi Parmanand.

1 diamond necklace.
2 diamond bangles.
1 small diamond necklace.
1 diamond necklace.
1 diamond nose ring.
2 pearl earrings.
8 diamond beads.
1 pearl rose ring.
Besides gold wank set with diamond and emeralds, ring, bangles &c., &c.

On account of the consignor, a lot of the hosiery :—

50 dozen mercerised handkerchiefs.
45 dozen gents' socks.
35 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
3 Cashmere pieces 54 inches by 16 1-2, 54 inches by 20 and 54 inches by 35 1-2 yards.
14 dozen under shirts.
20 dozen bathing costumes.

On account of the concerned—

1 crate English crockery, consisting of flat and deep plates 9 1-2 inches to 10 1-2 inches, printed pattern (porcelain and semi-porcelain.)
1 crate English crockery, consisting of 30 dozen jugs, printed pattern and gold border.

On account of the concerned.—

100 bottles Vicker's ink.
1 bale old vests.
50 dozen glass, flower vases, printed flowar pattern red and blue flower tubes.

On account of the consignor.—

8 fire and thieves' proof Midland safes, sizes 27 in. to 32 in.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of 1 goods carrier tricycle, billiards, lamps, 1 Barlock typewriter, 1 piano, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of about 15 Candies Droppings No. 1.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th May at 3 p. m. (B. T.) J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mill on De Lisle Road, Parel, by order of the Agents and on account and at the risk of Vazirally Bundeally.

About 15 candies Droppings No. 1.

Samples can be seen on application to the Manager of the Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods weighed within three days from the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at P. Byramji's Bungalow, Gilder Street, Tardeo, next to Hirachund Gumanji Boarding School, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood and mahogany household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one English sliding dining table in 7 pieces, arms and without arms chairs, mirror, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room new design suites, handsome drawing room cabinets, marble top chiffoniers, table and teapoys, single and double doors new design almirahs, revolving top English office table, writing tables, book cases, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, new design brass and iron bedsteads, table, hanging and hall lamps, rich oil paintings and pictures, coir and matting, copper and alluminium utensils, garden tubs and pots etc, etc, the property of Revd. Mr. J. Smith and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1911.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..

"CHEAP JACK"

TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.



JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
"ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.
SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Myrobal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/32d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

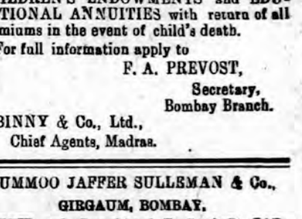
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY
TO ESCAPE
All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA."
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
Kanarese Edition in the Press!!
More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.
Apply to :—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1575.


Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 15 0
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 8 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line...	... ... As. 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0 Per inch
Second Insertion	... ,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	... ,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... ,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... ,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... ,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [15TH May, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 11th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	52	60,110
B B and C I Railway ...	34	41,040

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 26 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s 4 1-16d. T.T., 1s. 4 3-32d. demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sigh credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance, and Private bills continue scarce even at 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-6d. to 7-3d
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do France ...171
Do. do Marks ...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...133 3-4
Shanghai " ...177 3-4
Japan " ...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-8 for cash and 96 3 1-6 for the settlement and has advanced 1-16 during the day. A moderate business has been done, and closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ... Rs. 96 3 0
Settlement ... Rs. 96 4 0

BULLION :—

Saturday's closing quotations in London for Bar Silver were unchanged at 24 11-16 for ready and 24 3-4 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 53 1-2. The local market opened at 62 9-16 ex-duty for ready and has remained steady. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24	0	0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0	0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	"	62	9	0
" 1st settlement ...	"	62	9	0
" 2nd Settlement ...	"	62	13	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

We have again little change to report in our market. Contract rates for some descriptions are quoted slightly easier, but prices continue more or less nominal as the demand is poor. There is a squeeze for "Charka" Westerns May, but there are sellers for June at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 under the May quotation. The market close quiet at our quotations.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate. Exporters are doing little and mills are buying from hand to mouth. Holders are meeting any demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.			
Fine M G Broach ...	Rs.	360	May
Do do Khandesh ...	"	308	do
F G do do ...	"	297	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	318	do
Do do Bengals ...	"	305	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	"	361	do
Do H C Westerns ...	"	340	do
Do M G do ...	"	344	do
NEW CROP.			
Good M G Broach ...	Rs.	309	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	247	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	"	273	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ... steady.
Estimated Sales ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
8·10	8·00	7·93	7·65	
+02	+02	+02	+02	
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
7·19	6·97	6·91	6·89	6·89
+02	unchgd.			

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

Owing to the options settlement for May, the "sutta" market is a little easier to-day.

We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 12 3 0 B. T.
May ... " 12 14 6 R. T.
September ... " 13 5 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :— The market is quiet. We Quote :—
Brown Delhi April-May... Rs. 7 2 6 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ... " 7 13 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ... " 6 11 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :— The market is quiet and unchanged.

We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 51 8 0
Mimbura ... " 52 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 57 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 43 8 0

CASTORSEED :— Tone quiet little doing. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 34 8 0
Forward ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :— Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 22 0 0

POPPYSEED :— Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 1 0 B. T.
May ... Rs. 10 12 0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :— Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 42 8 0
Small ... Rs. 41 0 0

MOWRASEED :— Tone firm.
July-August ... Rs. 7 5 0 R. T.

WHEAT :— The market is steady.

We Quote :—
White Delhi May Rs. 4 15 6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,677
Bank of India ...	68
Eastern Bank ...	79
Indian Specie ...	50

MILLS.

David ...	375
Kohinoor ...	640
Maneckji Petit ...	2,650
New Great Eastern ...	165
Standard ...	915
Sun Mill ...	80

PRESSES.

New Berar ...	535
New Mofussil ...	850

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...	169 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,155
Port Canning & L I Co ...	835
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
A big lot of ordinary shares Tata I & S Co changed hands at ...	64 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	480

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	10,366	bales.
Wheat ...	38,400	cwts.
Linseed ...	53,019	"
Rapeseed ...	5,282	"
Gingellyseed ...	51	"
Poppyseed ...	3,750	"
Groundnuts ...	1,101	"
Castorseed ...	4,446	"
Rice ...	16,995	"
Myrabollams ...	1,116	"
Cottonseed ...	15,293	"
Mowraseed ...	nil	
Gram ...	4,846	"
Joowar ...	536	"
Maize ...	16	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 13th May 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 6th 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 6. Rs.	May 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... } Public Deposits at Branches .... }	1,39,67,587	1,41,27,131
Other Deposits	1,710,4,452,1	10,47,44,025
Post Bills	10,544	10,969
Sundries	27,51,668	28,14,411
	14,14,04,201	14,21,96,536
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,51,92,744	1,52,16,271
Other authorised Securities	7,88,472	6,62,847
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,12,32,548	2,08,94,447
Loans do. do.	4,81,73,201	4,73,77,211
Bills discounted and purchased	2,01,73,341	1,94,73,200
Dead Stock	2,78,666	2,78,766
Stamps	5,927	5,785
Bullion	19,41,583	18,55,892
Balances with other Banks.	10,06,766	11,71,628
Sundries	5,62,795	6,14,010
Cash	3,20,58,158	3,46,46,479
	14,14,04,201	14,21,96,536

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th April 1911 in India and in England amounted to £19,328,829, and was held in the following form :—

Rupees in India equivalent to at £1= Rs. 15 .... £	1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice .... £	1,410,256
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds .... £	15,984,271
Total ...	19,328,829

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 29th April, 1911, were Rs. 1,910, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 29th April 1911—Rs. 33,542.

CALCUTTA JUTE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Jute pucca bales are very strong with sellers unwilling to operate at Rs. 68, kutcha bales prices were firm with a higher tendency. Hessians continue upwards course, mill asking daily higher in consequence of the rise in jute, but the business done is small; in heavy goods also buyers held off sellers, the quotation being prohibitive. Better tone in shares with steady prices and a little more business in jute shares; teas tend to harden.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 35 bales wool R Dossa and Co; 20 bales wool T Dalsukrai 5 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 75 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 27 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co; 252 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 257 bales wool N Balia 24 bales wool Ebji Shewji 25 bales wool N Keshawji 30 bales wool K Nanji 2,030 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co; 8 bales goats' hair M J Jumabhoy 58 bales wool the Bombay Co; 19 bales wool M Madongopal 26 bales wool J Kara 32 bales wool Samimul 19 bales wool B Purshotam 26 bales wool G Gangadas 525 cwts Graham D Tejpal 15 bales wool M Vasanji 18 bales wool D Sassoon and Co; 23 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 22 cwts India rubber Mody and Co; 85 bales wool D Nagji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 24 bales cow hides R M Kooka 75 cwts gingelleyseed D Tejpal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—3 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.
Egypt s—15 bales carpets King King and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, L Devsi and Co.
Locksley Hall s—200 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—175 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy; 20 bales cow hides, H A Omer; 40 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, Mahomedalli Somji; 30 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina; 25 bales goats hair, Begbie and Co; 3 cases bronzeware, and 2 cases sandalwood boxes, L B Bhootwalla; 63 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 180 cwts almond seeds, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales carpets, King King and Co; 4 bales carpets Fleming Shaw.
Umona s—1,125 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 6,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, H Magonlal.
Salsette s—35 boxes Mysore gold bars, P and O Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 650 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 487 cwts rapeseed D Tejpal; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Clan Alpine s—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kadderbhoy.
Angus s—200 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 501 cwts mustardseed 2,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4.000 cwts linseed 4,600 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 16,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Cilicia s—1,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand; 4,000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Bros; 880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Corinthia s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, W Blythe and Co 1,004 cwts linseed, G Bhimji.
Craigwar s—462 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Burnholme s—2,375 cwts cottonseed A. Khimji

FOR MANCHESTER.

Locksley Hall s—2 bales silkwaste, Killick Nixon and Co; 11,142 cwts maize Sanday & Co., 800 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Alpine s—5 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Campbell.
Cilicia s—969 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Campbell, 1 bale cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.
Hohenfels s—76 bales hemp M Moolji and Co; 1,000 cwts crushed bones R Kaderbhoy 201 cwts turmeric M Jafferbhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Hohenfels s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etonia s—1,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 10,000 cwts linseed K Devchand and Co.
Bagdale s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Clan Mackale s—798 cwts groundnuts G Bhimji 4,002 cwts groundnuts A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Benwood s—550 tons old iron scraps Jetna Ramji 60 tons old steel tyre pieces Jamnadas Narbheram 300 tons old iron plates T Hakimji and Sons 200 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Campbell.

FOR VALETTA.

Egypt s—40 bales twist Sassoon J David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—60 cases sharkfins, K N Miani and Co; 200 bales twist, Mitsui Busson Kaisha; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—1,250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 200 bales cotton, D D Karani and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Fatehalli and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 1 bale cotton, B N Ginwalla; 8 bales cotton, B Jeraj.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

STREET—GOMES—May 3, at St. Mary's Church, Calicut, by the Rev. H. Jones, M.A., Alfred Charles Street, of the Reserve Police Force, to Ivy Constance, daughter of J. Wm. Gomes, of MacDonald and Co., Chemists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attractions: "The Mystery of Lonely Gulch" and "Foolshead" as Municipal Health Inspector.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Make no deal that is not based on sound business principles."—Modern Miller.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the English mails of the 5th instant, which left Aden, at 2 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.—One Mangal Mandu, who was knocked down by a motor-car belonging to H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, while crossing the Frere Road on the night of the 5th instant, died yesterday morning at the G. T. Hospital of tetanus.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a lecture in Marathi on "Malaria" was delivered by Rao Bahadur Dr. K. V. Dhurandar, L. M. & S., to a large audience of mill-hands at Victoria Bunder, on Sunday the 14th instant at 5-30 p. m. Khan Saheb M. Faridudin Munshi occupied the chair.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. A. E. Southwell Keely, of the Western Australia Government Immigration Department, will give a lecture illustrated by 100 lantern slides in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, at 9-15 p. m. this evening Mr. Keely has been all through India lecturing at the various cantonments, and is ready to answer any questions put to him by people interested.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira, Lorenzo Marques, Natal, Cape Colony and other places South Africa per extra s. s. "Kriuzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. this morning.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Salazi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 20th instant.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. T. W. Bonner. V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening:—

March	Pioneer	Adams
Cavatina	Polinto (I Martiri) ...	Donizetti
{ A. Patrol	Siamese	Lincke
{ B. A Dream Picture..	The Phantom Brigade	Myddleton
Grand Selection	Carmen No. 2	Bizet
Valse	Wiener Frauen	Lehar
Selection	The Balkan Princess	Rubens
Gallop	Trotzkopfchen	Faust

BOMBAY PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of a deserving body of men I shall feel deeply indebted if you could find space for the following :—A feeling of deep dissatisfaction exists amongst the officers of the Bombay Preventive Service, especially amongst those of the first grade, due to the arbitrary system of promotion by which men of long and meritorious service are superseded by those considerably their juniors. The defence of those responsible for this is that all promotions are made by "selection"; whatever this might mean from a departmental standpoint, it is difficult to tell, but judging from the cases that have occurred where men of long service, blameless records and possessing the necessary qualifications have not only been superseded but subjected to much humiliation in being subordinated to men of a few years' service, one is naturally led to conclude that "selection" in the Bombay Preventive Service opens the way for a type of favouritism and injustice unheard of in any other department of Government. The Preventive Service comprises but a small body of men and it does not speak well for the administration that anything approaching discontent should find its way amongst them. It is complained that redress against grievances complained of is difficult to obtain in view of the absolute powers vested in the Heads of the department. However this may be, personal inquiry goes far to show that there are very substantial grounds for dissatisfaction calling for an immediate and impartial investigation by the Commissioner of Customs or the Local Government.—Yours, etc.,

H. BARTON.

General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association.
Bombay, May 14.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th May, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	14	11	32 p.m.	13	53
Teheran ...	15	12	55 p.m.	1	57
Suez	15	2	10 p.m.	0	40

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charges. (29-6-09).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamachi, Itres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (24-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Telegrams in code for Haiti West Indies are accepted. (13-5-11).

Bhamo route to China right (15-5-11).

Bushire reports line interrupted between Ramhormoz and Ahwaz (15-5-11).

POLICE COURTS.

QUEEN'S ROAD ACCIDENT.

Accused Convicted.

MR. J.W.S. DRACUP, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Miss Letitia Harper, an employee of the Bombay Telephone Company, charged one Rama Wagha, a coachman, with rash and negligent driving in consequence of which she suffered injuries on the 13th March last.

Inspector Spiers conducted the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader.

The facts of this case have already been reported. Before the judgment was delivered, Mr. Vicaji informed the Court that out of sympathy to the lady, his client had paid her Rs. 300 for the injuries she had suffered and he requested his Worship to take that into consideration, in case his Worship convicted him.

His Worship, in delivering his judgment, said: It is clear from the evidence in this case that the complainant was knocked off her bicycle in consequence of the negligent manner in which the accused drove his carriage while coming out of a lane running between the Chartered Bank and the Bank of India. Some of the witnesses describe the carriage, the accused was driving, as a victoria, but it appears to have been a shigram. The evidence shows that the accused drove out of the lane without giving any warning which is always a dangerous thing to do. After coming out of the lane the accused turned to the left in the direction of the Fort. At the same time, the complainant who was riding a bicycle came up Esplanade Road from the opposite direction and going towards the Queen's statue. The accused suddenly swerved to the right in front of the complainant who rang her bell and turned towards the left to avoid the accused's carriage. Just then another shigram came up going in the direction of the Fort and in order to avoid this shigram, the accused again suddenly swerved to the left and the head of his horse collided with the complainant and knocked her down, while one of the wheels of the oncoming shigram passed over her chest, dislocating her collar-bone and necessitating her removal to hospital. Why the accused drove his horse in such an erratic manner it is difficult to say. The accident was entirely due to his negligence. I, therefore, convict and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. The whole of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third, Presidency Magistrate, one Sher Ali Girar was charged with being in illegal possession of 2,719 grains of cocaine.

The accused was arrested on Saturday last by Excise Inspector Variava at Chimna Butcher Street. He pleaded guilty to the charge and as he was previously convicted of the same offence, he was fined Rs. 200 with the alternative of six weeks' simple imprisonment.

Inspector Chapman then charged about 30 natives with the same offence. They were convicted and fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 were inflicted on them.

SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF AN ARTIST FROM BOMBAY.

There will still be a good few in Bombay to remember a delicate-looking, fair-haired boy with a pink-and-white complexion and wonderful hands who lived with his family in Old Colaba and delighted all who met him by cutting out at their bidding in most unconcerned fashion and with marvellous anatomical correctness every species of wild or domestic animal they could think of. The life and "feeling" in these silhouettes caused all to agree that here was an innate artist, if not a Heaven-born genius. A great many Cocoanut Days have passed since then. The little boy has grown up and spent much time in hard work in England and on the Continent, and has produced a large number of interesting portraits and extraordinarily clever studies of big game and wild-animal life. He is also a great "natural" musician, both vocal and at the piano; has made his mark in the cricket field, and in spite of an extremely modest bearing, it is at once apparent that his studio nickname of "Apollo" is a peculiarly appropria e one, for if ever he intends to reproduce the forms of an ancient athlete, he but needs to suitably arrange some mirror, and strip before taking up his palette and brush. The wonderful hands have grown muscular from bat, ball and gun, but they still retain their fascinating delicacy, though apart from this, few would recognise in this big, loose-limbed, kind, ruddy-faced, modest athlete, the little golden-haired toddler of Old Colaba. Is it any wonder that a man so gifted and so apparently unconscious of his own attractions is a favourite wherever he goes? His one desire was to visit India again to obtain a better understanding of the "atmosphere" of a country where so much big game still abounds, but this was no small undertaking for a struggling young artist, and it was not until last year that, with the help of a wealthy patron in London, he was able to gratify the desire. The result of this trip—which was one of great experience to him, since after staying for a few days with his two brothers in Bombay, he went on to another brother Mr. Cecil Fisher, Conservator of Forests, in one of the fine jungle districts of Southern India, and to various shooting camps, including that of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, whose guest he was,—is that he has been invited to arrange a show entirely from these pictures and all to himself in the Indian Section of the Festival of Empire. We trust to have a few special lines about them from our London correspondent in due course. We hear in the meantime that an extremely clever picture of his, entitled "A Tiger Shoot with the Maharaja of Cooch Behar" and measuring 6ft. 4ins. has been hung at this year's Royal Academy, while yet another even larger canvas entitled "Stealth" (Leopards at Dawn) has also found a place and is most favourably commented upon for its wonderful trueness to life and colouring and for its poetic "balance" and artistic inspiration. The young artist is Mr. Edgar H. Fischer, son of the late Mr. Ferdinand Fischer, the well-known Bombay merchant; and we trust before long to see some good reproductions of the pictures above referred to.

FIBRE MANUFACTURE IN DUTCH INDIES.

In the months of July and August next a Congress and Exhibition in connection with the manufacture and preparation of fibres will be held under the auspices of the Netherlands India Agricultural Association at Soerabaia in the Dutch Indies. The exhibition, which will be under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands, Duke of Mecklenburg, has on its committee many of the leading Government officials and European residents in the Dutch Indies as well as some of the Native rulers in the district. In addition to this there is a strongly representative committee in Holland as well as sub-committee to deal with the various branches of the exhibits. At the Congress, papers will be read on all points appertaining to the cultivation of the various fibres while prizes will be allotted to the best exhibits in their respective sections. A programme of the undertaking testifies to the thorough organisation instituted by the executive and the Association is to be congratulated on its enterprise in the promotion of one of Holland's most important colonial industries.

Mr W. T. Stead, in a letter to the "Times," strenuously protests in the name of religious liberty against the persecution of the Mormons in England. The crusade for the exclusion of those persons is, he asserts, the result of an outbreak of sectarian savagery.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The conditions over the Bay of Bengal are unchanged. Rainfall has been nearly general on the Arakan Coast and Central Burma and a few falls are reported from the South Peninsula. Elsewhere no rainfall of importance has occurred. Kyaukpyu reports two inches and Akyab one. The forecast shows no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess. Night temperature is also in excess at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in east Rejputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat, Cutch and at Bhavnagar Para and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Mormugao. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·18" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Malabar. Local thunderstorms have occurred in the southern half of the Deccan and Mysore, but Belgaum is the only station reporting associated rainfall of importance. Cloud has increased in the southern half of the Peninsula. Cochin reports moderate seas and conditions appears to be very slightly unsettled off the south Malabar Coast.

A few thunderstorms are likely in Malabar, Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	85·6	75·1	...	18·60
Jask	92·3	76·3	...	6·58
Muskat	99·8	81·1	...	3·19
Multan	104·3	79·5	...	4·25
Rawalpindi	97·4	65·4	...	23·44
Lahore	105·9	72·2	...	7·86
Sirsa	108·3	77·5	...	3·10
Ambala	108·5	75·9	...	9·62
Delhi	107·5	83·7	...	3·46
Agra	111·6	83·5	...	1·51
Mainpuri	113·3	89·0	...	3·41
Jhansi	113·0	80·0	...	2·10
Cawnpore	111·3	77·9	...	1·64
Allahabad	112·1	80·5	...	1·79
Jacobabad	112·1	80·8	...	1·21
Karachi	87·0	76·5	...	1·79
Ajmer	107·4	80·2	...	0·669
Jaipur	110·7	83·6	...	?
Kotah	113·0	83·1	...	0·82
Bhuj	106·1	74·5	...	1·49
Dwarka	87·8	81·2	...	2·47
Veraval	84·1	75·3	...	0·95
Rajkot	106·1	72·5	...	1·19
Bhavnagar Para	107·6	77·5	...	1·03
Surat	104·1	78·1	...	0·48
Ahmedabad	111·1	77·7	...	0·54
Deesa	111·3	75·9	...	1·43
Neemuch	108·5	79·7	...	0·27
Indore	107·6	75·1	...	0·97
Jubbulpore	109·3	76·3	...	2·07
Saugor	108·6	84·1	...	2·50
Hoshangabad	112·1	82·9	...	0·34
Khandwa	113·2	87·1	...	4·79
Akola	114·2	81·6	...	2·61
Amraoti	112·3	83·8	...	5·08
Nagpur	113·1	87·8	...	5·14
Chanda	114·0	86·0	...	3·50
Raipur	110·7	84·6	...	4·56
Bombay	91·2	81·4	...	0·20
Ratnagiri	89·8	80·9	...	1·53
Mormugao	91·5	79·7	0·04	2·71
Karwar	90·3	81·0	...	2·63
Malegaon	109·4	83·1	...	0·14
Ahmednagar	106·9	78·5	...	3·29
Poona	105·5	75·8	...	2·44
Sholapur	107·3	79·9	...	1·72
Bijapur	105·2	77·2	0·05	1·62
Belgaum	97·3	69·6	0·18	1·87
Aurangabad	106·7	84·7	...	2·25
Nizamabad (Indur)	111·4	84·7	...	2·75
Hyderabad	108·2	80·7	...	2·38
Mangalore	92·3	76·8	...	9·35
Calicut	91·8	80·1	0·20	8·96
Cochin	90·7	79·7	0·38	23·35
Colombo	91·0	76·0	...	28·80
Masulipatam	95·8	80·2	...	2·05
Bellary	104·0	76·3	...	5·96
Cuddapah	107·2	82·6	0·03	6·73
Madras	95·0	81·0	...	15·83
Bangalore	94·8	69·8	...	8·97
Coimbatore	98·9	76·3	...	5·39
Trichinopoly	102·6	79·3	...	8·48
Negapatam	95·6	81·0	...	12·95

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 15th May, was 29·797 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 20·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the cace of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cisteru, either mercurial or aneroid avove zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS FOR INDIA.

Sydney, April 26.

It is proposed to send five selected officers of the citizen forces to India to be attached for duty to the Indian army during the forthcoming Indian drill season. The selected five will be required to leave Australia in sufficient time to reach India by October 1, and they will be absent for about seven months. They will be granted first-class passages to and from India, an allowance of 18s. per day while in India, and one-fourth this rate while on shipboard proceeding to and from India to cover all living expenses, such as hotel and mess bills, servants' wages, and rent of quarters. A grant for outfit allowance of £55 will be paid, and actual railway and steamer fares while travelling on duty in India.

So troublesome is the locust in South America that the States of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Bolivia are entering into an international convention to combat the pest.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Forringdon Road London England.

THE RACE TO THE SOUTH POLE.

Letter From Dr. Nansen.

DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN writes from Lysaker, under date April 20, as follows:—

I understand that Captain Amundsen has been blamed in the English Press for not having announced at an earlier date his intention of going to the South Pole before starting on his long North Polar expedition; the opinion being, as far as I can gather, that his plan ought to have been discussed beforehand; indeed, it seems that some people are even inclined to regard his action as unfair. I cannot but think that such views are due to some misconstruction of Amundsen's real motives and as he is prevented by absence from defending himself, I hope you will permit me to give a statement of the facts. First, however, I wish to say that I have had much to do with Amundsen, and on all occasions, whatever the circumstances might be, he always acted as a man, and my firm conviction is that an unfair act of any kind would be entirely alien to his nature.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN'S POSITION.

His decision to go to the Antarctic came as a surprise to us all, and I well understand that it might give rise to misconception to people who do not know him. In a letter sent from Madeira, and dated "The Fram, August 22, 1910," he explained his new plan to me. He says :—

It is not with a light heart I send you these lines, but there is no alternative, and I may therefore as well go straight to the point. When the news of Cook's and later on of Peary's journeys to the North Pole arrived last autumn, I understood at once that this spelt ruin to my undertaking (i. e. the North Polar expedition). I concluded that, after this, I could not more expect to receive the the economical support I still needed. That I was right in this was proved by the refusal of the Storting (i. e. the Norwegian Parliament) of my application for an additional grant of 25,000 kroner (£1,380).

To give up my undertaking never entered into my head. The question then arose how to raise the necessary funds. Unless something very much out of the common were accomplished, it was not to be thought of. Something that could rouse the interest of the great public was absolutely necessary. Only one problem is left within the Polar regions, the solution of which might excite general interest, and that is to reach the South Pole. If able to achieve this I felt sure that the funds for the North Polar expedition planned by me would be secured.

It is hard to confess, but the fact is that ever since September, 1909, it has been my intention to take part in the solution of this problem. I have many a time been on the point of telling you everything, but I always shrank from it, fearing that you might induce me to alter my plan. I have often wished that Scott had known of my decision, so that it might not appear as if I wished to steal my way down yonder without his knowledge, in order to get the start of him; but I have not ventured to risk to make it public in any form, fearing that I might then be prevented. I will, however, do all I can to meet him in the South Polar regions and tell him my plan.

It was thus as far back as September last year, that this resolution was taken, and I think I may say that we are well equipped. But at the same time I must tell you that if I had succeeded in obtaining the funds still necessary for my North Polar expedition—about 150,000 kroner (£8,250)—I would gladly have given up this additional trip; but the raising of this sum was quite out of the question.

From Madeira we shape our course towards the south. . . . I cannot decide where we shall go ashore, but it is my intention not to land near the English expedition. They of course have the first right; we shall have to be content with what they leave us.

In February-March, 1912, the Fram will return to fetch us. We shall first call at Lyttelton, New Zealand, in order to telegraph, and then proceed to San Francisco to continue the work thus interrupted, and, as I hope, with an equipment adequate for an expedition of the kind. . . .

Amundsen's position was therefore as follows :—After Cook's and Peary's return the interest for his North Polar expedition ceased; the support he had been promised from America, his last hope, was withdrawn, and the Norwegian Parliament refused to give him the additional grant required. No other resources were left. If nothing were done, the money of his supporters would be wasted. He had therefore either to give up the whole undertaking on the preparation of which he had spent some years of his life, or to do something tended to rouse the interest of the public at large in order to put himself in a position to raise the money still wanting. He chose the latter course, and fearing that we might advise him not to go to the Antarctic, and considering it his duty to take the responsibility on himself alone, he decided not to tell any of us who had assisted him with the preparations for the North Polar expedition about his new decision. And in this he was perhaps right. As for myself I must admit that if I had known of his plan beforehand I might possibly have warned him against going South for fear that it would be too hard a strain upon a man first to go on a trying South Polar expedition and then straight away to a drift voyage across the North Polar Basin calculated to last at least five or six years. I have never heard of any plan approaching it, and although my opinion is that Amundsen, if anybody, is the very man to carry out such a gigantic task, I should not have cared to have taken the responsibility of encouraging him.

THE COMPETITION OF EXPLORERS.

As regards the question whether Amundsen had a right to enter into a field of research which had already been the territory of the exploration of others, I am certain that the President of the Royal Geographical Society expressed the feeling of the British nation when he said that no explorer obtains any vested right merely by exploration, and that all foreign competition on the Antarctic continent should be welcomed wherever it appeared. This is in full accordance with the canon of the scientific world universally recognized in all scientific research.

Our aim is to increase our knowledge, and the object of geographical expeditions such as these is the exploration of the still unknown parts of our globe. If one expedition penetrates into an unknown region, it is well; if two penetrate into it, it is still better. To us the individuals, or whoever may come first, are only of passing interest; the main thing is to obtain as full and reliable information as possible about the unknown regions.

It must also be remembered that the base of operations of Scott and Amundsen lie far apart, there being about the same distance between them as between Spitzbergen and Franz Joseph Land. I am certain that not even the keenest monopolist would venture to suggest that it would be unfair to go to Franz Joseph Land on an expedition in quest of the North Pole, because another expedition with the same object in view was already on its way to Spitzbergen.

It is beyond doubt that such an excellent explorer as Captain Scott, with his carefully equipped expedition, will return with results of very high scientific value; but on the other hand, Captain Amundsen, by journeying through another region, will most certainly bring back valuable information of unknown tracts quite independent of Scott. I therefore think that students of the Polar problems have great reason to rejoice that two such eminent explorers are at work simultaneously in the South, as their discoveries and observations wil supplement each other, and the value of each will thus be greatly increased.

Major-Gen. T. S. Warden, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, whose death, in London is announced, took part in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the operations at Mooltan. He served with the Persian expeditionary force of 1856-57 and in 1858 was with Brigadier Parke's column in pursuit of the rebels under Tantia Topee. General Warden, who had the medal for each campaign, retired in 1877 with the honorary rank of Major-General.

MRS. VAILLANT, who was wounded on the 6th instant at Calcutta by her husband who afterwards committed suicide by shooting himself, has just been discharged from the hospital cured.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

What About That Dandruff?



There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"

Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.



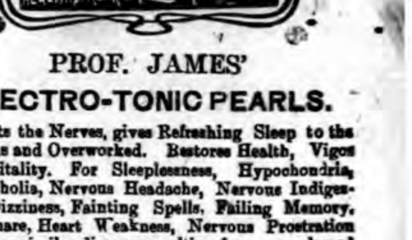
It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,

Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.



PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent results Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle of 25
Pills. V. P. charge extra.

SOLE AGENTS :

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 150, Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

ZIG-ZAG

BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

THE IDEAL

BRAIN TONIC.



This flower like sweet scented Hair oil of high medicinal properties cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO, &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.

THERE IS SATISFACTION INDEED IN ITS USE.

Rs. 1-5 per Phial (Post Free).

SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA.

Compound powder of gold, prepared by scientific process from pure gold, cures all sorts of Fevers, allays Anorexia and Loss of Appetite, dispels all sorts of Neuralgic pain, removes every kind of disorder of the respiratory organs, and regulates and improves the digestive function. It infuses considerable power into the nerves and enables the constitution to bear any amount of strain and trouble. It is the best and potent alterative in the Hindu Pharmacopia.

Price per tolal Rs. 80; A week's measure Rs. 3 only

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,

M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c.

Nos 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD, CALCUTTA

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Khosrou, 2,410 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Genoa 25th April with ballast and 6 cabin and 54 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W Morrison, arrived in harbour on Monday from Busreh 7th May via Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O Company's steamer Assaye, 4,859 tons, Captain G W Cockman, R N R, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai 25th April, via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Bohemia, 2,304 tons, Captain G Gillhuber will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Indiana, 2,508 tons, Captain G Tauzel, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Calcutta, May 2, with a cargo of coal.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons, Captain G Belsito, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Monday for Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook ......Comdr B H Jones......R I M
R I M S Hardinge......Comdr C M Lock ....R I M
H M S Sphinx.........Comdr J Harvey R N......Special Service Steamer
R I M S Dufferin.........Comdr N B Huddleston......... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus ......Lt W Taylor ....Survey Vessel
H M S Espigle...Comdr C M Lefroy Sloop ....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 15.

Alexandra ....2484 Reed ....
Assaye ....4359 Cockman ....P & O Co
Brinkburn.........2420 Jelland ....W & A G & Co
Benwood..........2412 Jackson...............T Morrison & Co
Craigard...........2128 Barnes..........T Morrison & Co
Crosby ....2530 Bony ....W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)...3598 Byde ....Standard Oil Co
Duke of York...1956 Tong ....
Etonian ....2444 Davies ....T Morrison & Co
Ellen..................1474 Jacobson ....Corry Bros Co
Gymerio.............2558 Williams ....E Tajbhoy
Ivydene ....2277 Binks ....T Morrison & Co
Indiana..............2508 Tauzel...W & A Graham & Co
Kasara ....504 Elton ....M M & Co
Killkerran.........2412 Surdon...........
Khosrou.............2410 Hannah...........B & P S N Co
Lawada..............2124 Wellingham ....M M & Co
Nairn...................3627 Lassen...............Bombay Co
Norkoowa ....1074 Hugo ....M M & Co
Shah Jehan ....2565 Born ....Shah S N Co
Waroonga..........1609 Bamber ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Corinthia...2356 Smith...Dunkirk...20-5 W & A G & Co
B Borsholme ....2183 Storm.........Dunkirk.......20-5 W & A Graham & Co
C&R Locksley Hall...2310 Mason...Manchester ...21-5 Killick Nixon & Co
D&E Cilicia 2352 Mallett Dunkirk....20-5 K Nixon & Co
F Clan Alpine 2285 Sharpland Dunkirk 22-5 J F & Co
G Kanzler.......2865 Schutt...Zanzibar...16-5...A S & Co
H Naderi...1168 Lorwo R S Ports 17-5 B & P S N Co
K Laugbank.......2966 Rous ....Antwerp ...20-5......... W & A Graham & Co
L Badrie...1613 Jones...N F...N F...J Jeewajee & Sons
M Craigvar...2874 Admonds...Amsterdam...25-5......... W & A Graham & Co
N Bendu.............2921 Millson ....Baltimore ...16-5... R A Willis
O Bagdale...1934 Kirby ...Antwerp...24-5...J M & Co
P Angus...2320 Wakers...Dunkirk ...23-5...T Morrison & Co
Q Umona.........2388 Mitchell ...17-5...Middlesbrough W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macnab 2952 Ridgway Dunkirk 27-5 J F & Co
2 Elysia.......3994 Robertson ....Liverpool.......20-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Ischia..........3480 Belsito ....Hongkong...16-5... Rubattino Line
5 Istrar....2979 Jacob ...Dunkirk 18-5 K Nixon & Co
6 Pentakota.......2209 Colo ....Zanzibar.......18-5... M M & Co
7 Bohemia...3305 Gillhuber Trieste 16-5 A L S N Co
8 Magician.............3271 Harris ..Liverpool...20-5... W & A Graham & Co
9 Hohenfels..........3408 Muller ....Karachi ...19-5 W & A Graham & Co
12 Egypt ..4207 Summers London...20-5...P & O Co
14 Kola..............510 Morrison ....Busreh.......18-5 .. M M & Co
15 Bombay Maru...3398 Teranaka ...Kobe...19-5...... N Y Kaisha
16 Hoseinee...993 Hughes...Jeddah...16-5 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Ula..............3426 Sullivan.......N F ...N F...M M & Co

H W P D

Courland ...760 Ebrahim...N F ...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.......553 Dawood...B'nager ..17-5 Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati ...699 Fakeera...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
14	Khosrou	Hannah ...	Genoa, Apr 25
15	Kola..................	Morrison	Busreb, May 1
	Assaye.................	Cockman.......	Shanghai, Apr25
	Indiana	Tauzel..........	Calcutta, May 2

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Nurani	Crebbin	Calcutta
15	Mazagon	Cocklin	Calcutta &c
	D. Balduino..........	Maganzini ...	Genoa &c
	Linga	Rotawell	Karachi &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday:—

Steamer Bohemia, Gillhuber for Trieste &c.
" Ischia, Belsito for Hongkong &c.

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf.
" Khosrou, for Jeddah &c.
" Duke of York, for Antwerp &c.
" Nairn, for Liverpool &c.
" Muttra, for Calcutta &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P & O Co's steamer Delta, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Berbera, left Gibraltar on the evening of the 12th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Dirervizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 13th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Salazie, left Aden for Bombay on the 13th instant and she is expected here on the 18th instant at 8 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CARDELL,

Bombay, 16th May.

389. Musketry.—The Miniature Ranges at Carnac Road, will be open for competition matches 1, 2 & 3 on Saturday the 20th instant from 3 to 5 p.m.

390. Enrolments.—The undernamed having re-joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—

No 5056 Vol H M Walker.

391. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—

No 7124 Vol H W Aysh. No 7125 Vol H E Davies

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

M. DENYS PUECH has submitted to the Committee presided over by the Grand Duke Michael and the Mayor of Cannes a model of the statue which it is proposed to erect in that town to the memory of King Edward. The statue represents the late King in yachting costume leaning over a balcony watching the *Fete des Fleurs.* Beneath is a young girl, personifying Cannes, in the act of throwing flowers, while bas reliefs depict the Fete and the Regatta of which King Edward was President. Surrounding the pedestal are four large vases, which will be kept constantly filled with flowers.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)..	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)......	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT
CORONATION ARTICLES.

By a Brilliant Triumvirate:—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows:—

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6 and 13.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

"O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries to, etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates. Please write to the MANAGER,
'INDUSTRY,' Shambazar, Calcutta.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NAPIER.

IT is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIERS, THE PROVED BEST CAR,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 16th May, 1911.

AN AMERICAN ON THE NATIVE STATES.

MR. PRICE COLLIER, the American writer, who is illuminating his compatriots on "the West in the East" trenches upon new soil in his fifth contribution to "Scribner," as heading it "His Highness the Maharaja," he treats on the Native States,—which, as we know, are not so simple in their administrative methods as the British Government though undoubtedly more primitive. They, however, offer no great difficulty to Mr. Collier who sums them up to his own satisfaction. He tells his readers there are six thousand native chiefs, big and little, from the Nizam of Hyderabad, with its population of eleven millions and a revenue of twelve million dollars, down to a petty chief with a few square miles of territory and a few thousands a year of revenue. He does no profess to have met them all, so his statements concerning them are not the result of first-hand observation. But he does not hesitate to assert, on the strength of such information as he gathered, that there is as much variety in the ruling princes' breeding and bearing as in their territories and revenues. "Some of them trace their ancestry straight back to the first conquerors from the north; others are descended from Arab, Tartar or Afghan invaders; others are the descendants of court favourites and their ancestral right to rank is as illegitimate as some of the proud names in England and France; while others are heirs of rough soldiers who grabbed what they could and held it when the Moghal Empire went to pieces. Some are highly educated, others ignorant; some are Anglicized some Parisoized, devoting much time, those to cricket racing, polo, and these to such European travel as they are permitted and lazy licentiousness both at home and abroad. There are fine gentlemen among them, as chivalrous and as proud as any noble in Europe, and there are others who are mere naughty schoolboys. There are not a few who spend their money on schools and colleges and museums, on irrigation works and tramways, and on roads and bridges and model prisons, and who pride themselves on the efficiency and smartness of their Imperial Service Troops; and others who throw thousands about on motor-cars, jewels, dancing-girls or favourite wives, and hideous Brummagem furniture and pictures. There are surly, heavy-shouldered, big-hipped, gross-featured princes, who look like brown caricatures of some of Rubens's women; and there are lithe, muscular, fine-featured fellows, who look fit for a tussle with a tiger and show their breeding even to their finger tips." Everybody is as God made him and oftentimes a great deal worse, we are told, so why should there not be great variety among six thousand men of whatever class or calling?

Mr. Collier realises the difficulty of guiding Indian chiefs, without offending their sensibilities and he marvels at the success with which political officers discharge their delicate duties. Mentioning no names, he indicates one of these "who has under his supervision a number of the native princes, one or two of them of great importance" and it was his good fortune to be his guest, when by reason of a meeting of the chiefs he saw him in personal contact with them. It was "a revelation of what one quiet man's influence can do, and of the control that can be won without apparent effort...I sometimes wonder if England knows the value of some of her servants out here." As a matter of fact, England does not, and we cannot marvel that a stranger is impressed. He seemed to have caught at the need for sympathy and to have learnt that in some quarters there is very little. Indeed, says he, many Englishmen, whose fate and fortune and empire are dependent upon the success of their rule in India, seem to be interested in India as sympathetically and as intelligently as the Irishmen in the funeral procession. The long line of carriages was obliged to halt at a certain street crossing. A passer-by near one of the carriages asked an Irishman sitting inside, whose funeral it was. "Shore an' I dunno" was the reply, "I am only in for the ride." The story is certainly "lugged in by the ears," yet it is not inappropriate as illustrating what many of our fellow-countrymen know about India.

Twelve ruling chiefs extended hospitality to Mr. Collier, but he tells us nothing of his visits to any except the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Udaipur. The Gaekwar, it seems, is, or "assumed to be" for Mr. Collier's benefit, "a frank admirer of American institutions and the American people and hinted guardedly that if ever a change came in the government of India it might be somewhat along American lines, of a federation of States under a Central Government." His Highness he found to believe that the exclusive, aloof and unsympathetic attitude of the British is responsible for the strained relations, so far as they are strained, claiming that distrust breeds distrust. Yet he was bound to admit that his own reforms were disliked by his people largely through ignorance, though he expressed the opinion that progress in India might be faster if the British were more sympathetic, more trusting. Mr. Collier reminds us that it is the power that drives the engine that counts not the smoke from the escape-pipe. Yet he writes: "The Indians do not realise that they are not alone in this feeling—expressed by the Gaekwar—that Frenchmen, Germans, Irishmen, Americans all say the same, that it is the major defect of their great qualities. One can hardly expect the Oriental to hold the balance true in these matters when so few of the Occidental critics have been able to do so. Few of us are big enough to judge others by their superiorities rather than by their weaknesses and littlenesses." Of course, there is another side to this question which is worn thread-bare by disputation, and the whole question is one the American tourist would do well to leave alone. But there are two passages which are worthy of reproduction as showing Mr. Collier does not misuse the word "sympathy," or believe much in a down trodden race. One is: "These people...you feel sorry for perhaps, until you discover that they do not feel sorry for themselves; then you realise that you are pumping up the fantastic sympathies of the West which are not binding here at all, and all too often artificial even at home, a way of making the child cry by so much sympathy over his small bruise that he begins to think it important to himself. What a lot of that there is!" And again, in eulogy of the ruler of Udaipur: "We may have better sewers but I doubt if we have more moral courage; for it takes some moral courage to stand up to the empire which governs one in every five of the human race and more than one in every five square miles of the habitable globe, and to stand alone. But the British like this man far better, I make no doubt, than those, whether from India or from any other country, who bend to them, agree with them, flatter them and who mutilate their pride to become eunuchs of patriotism whose capital is Paris and whose creed is cosmopolitanism." Mr. Collier is on safer ground when he writes of what he saw, and we turn to his remarks on Udaipur with interest. He knows of no place so far away from New York as Udaipur with its premier prince, the proudest in all India. In his State there is no suspicion of representative government, no dreams even of the rights of man, no complications of electricity, or steam, or compulsory education, no politics, no fantastic hygiene, no patent foods, no fear of microbes, no fashions or etiquette of a date later than 728 A. D., no newspapers, no news except the lazy gossip of the bazaars, no hurry, no excitement about an earthquake in Japan, a revolution in Portugal, a change of Government in England, a panic in New York, a strike in Paris or a rhetorical outburst in Berlin, no jealousy of other countries, no envy of progress elsewhere. Udaipur, as described by Mr. Collier, is an ideal place altogether and its people ought really to be the happiest in the world.

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD. SIR EDWARD BRADFORD, who has died just as he was completing his third-quarter of a century, was fortunate in having first a distinguished career here in India; and then at home, as head of the Metropolitan Police of London for thirteen years. He joined the Indian Army so long ago as 1853 and first saw service under Outram in the Persian Campaign of 1856-7. Returning from Persia, he was immediately engaged in the great Mutiny Campaign, first in the Jubbulpore District of the Central Provinces and then in the old North-West Provinces. He took part in the guerilla warfare against the notorious rebel, Tantia Topi, serving first under General Michel and later under Lord Napier. He distinguished himself much and was twice mentioned in despatches, besides gaining the coveted medals. With the Mutiny ended his active career as a soldier, and he entered the Political Department. After service as Political Agent in several Native States he became in 1874 the head of the operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity. In a short time he was called to the responsible duty of accompanying the late King, when he made his memorable tour in India in 1875-76. Howard Russell, the historian of the tour, did not exaggerate when he wrote that Bradford had perhaps the most difficult and arduous post of all officers, for he had to look after the safety of the Prince's person and to act as the head of the police. One of his close associates in the Indian suite of the Prince was the late General Sam Browne, and by a curious coincidence both these officers who held highly responsible posts in the Prince's "entourage" in India, were one-armed. Browne had lost one of his hands in the Mutiny, and Bradford had lost his by amputation in consequence of injuries received from a wounded tiger in an exciting hunt. Bradford was throughout with the Prince and left him only at Bombay at the end of the Indian tour. He performed his heavy task admirably. Russell says of him: "His quiet vigilance never relaxed; nothing escaped him: his surveillance extended from Ceylon to the Himalayas and even into Nepal; no one could ever think he had any more onerous work than playing a hand at lawn tennis." He won the late King's regard while on this tour, and was appointed to accompany his late son then Duke of Clarence when he visited India in 1889-90. He would also have been selected in the suite of his present Majesty when he came out to India five years ago, but at the time he was on his seventieth year and also somewhat infirm. After some further years' service in the Thuggee and Political Departments he retired from India when just fifty, to succeed the late Sir Owen Tudor Burne as Secretary in the Secret and Political Department at the India Office, a post highly coveted by Indian officers and to obtain which they resign even Lieutenant-Governorships. But he remained in this new post for only three years when Mr. Monro resigned the Commissionership of the Metropolitan Police to which he too had come after an Indian career. Sir Edward had great experience of criminal life in India, as he was head for several years of the Thuggi Department, and he was appointed head of the London Police in 1890. For thirteen years he was in this responsible post, and during his term two historical functions, the Diamond Jubilee of 1897 and the Coronation of 1902, which must have tried him, and the Police force under him to the utmost, took place without the slight esthitch. Soon after the Coronation he retired, and was succeeded by another Indian official who also caried a knowledge gained in this country to the task of controlling the Police of London, Sir Edward Henry late Inspector-General of Police in Bengal. For the Prince of Wales' tour of 1875-6 Sir Edward had obtained the lowest rank in the Order of the Bath. He was promoted to Knighthood in that Order for the Duke of Clarence's tour and received the Grand Cross for his services during the Diamond Jubilee. At the Coronation of 1902, besides receiving the G.C.V.O. decoration, he was awarded a Baronetcy which now devolves to an only son.

LORD MORLEY AND INDIAN EMIGRATION. ACCORDING to a London Parliamentary correspondent, the change of front which General Smuts recently executed in regard to the status of British Indians in South Africa, was inspired by pressure from the Home Government, in response to the wishes of the India Office and the Government of India. This is likely enough to have been the case, for the Government of India has always been active in seeking to secure redress for its subjects, while a sympathetic attitude has consistently been maintained by the Home Government. The Indians in South Africa may now, perhaps, indulge in anticipations of a brighter future, though we are not sanguine. General Smuts has pledged himself too far however to be able to withdraw with any appearance of decency, while should he, by any chance, show a disposition to do so it is extremely unlikely that the Home Government would not bring strong pressure to bear. Lord Morley seems anxious to initiate a more enlightened policy on the Asiatic problem, not only in South Africa, but throughout the Dominions. It is announced that at the next Imperial Conference he will open a discussion which will embrace not only the conditions of immigration to South Africa, but the restrictions which are imposed by Canada and Australia. Indian emigration to Canada is now practically non-existent, while in Australia the conditions are so rigorous that the immigration of Indians is almost negligible. Established interests are infinitely smaller in those dominions than in South Africa, and thus the question has not become acute, but were Canada and Australia to follow the example, which South Africa appears now to be about to set, they would merely be performing an act of justice which the Imperial spirit demands. Lord Morley will add still another service to the great debt which India owes him if he can infuse a little more of the spirit of toleration into the sister countries, when he meets their representatives at the Imperial Council Hall. Lord Morley, it is also stated, intends to make an important point of India's prohibition of coolie emigration to Natal. That, of course, is a simple matter. The prohibition was imposed by the Government of India purely as a defensive measure. As soon as they see evidence that a satisfactory treatment of Indian immigrants has been initiated, they will be prepared to remove the embargo, and let Natal resume the benefit of a labour supply which at present she so badly needs.

A "UNITED FREE CHURCH." A REMARKABLE development in the religious life of England is being discussed amongst advanced Free Churchmen at Home. As yet the movement seems to be too much in its infancy to enable us to judge what possibility it has of fruition, but should it be successfully established, its effects must necessarily be extended to India and the other overseas dominions of the British Empire. For it is nothing less than the merging of all the Free Churches into one great religious community, a "United Free Church of England." The movement is evidently the outcome of the formation of the Free Church Councils and their subsequent federation—those much discussed bodies, who have been accused, rightly or wrongly, of placing political propaganda before religious effort. In this instance however, no such change can hold good if only on the ground that politically the Free Churches are united already. Without discussing the wide questions of religion, which are involved, the merging of the Free Churches might clearly be a great thing in a philanthropic sense by the co-ordination of their social and missionary effort under one guiding control and one central organisation. The Rev. Charles Brown, who is president of the Free Church Council, drew attention to the movement the other day, when he said it did not mean the suppression of denominations, but the close federal union of denominations. He as a Baptist, for instance, would always claim the right on proper occasions to make known his convictions respecting baptism and to put them into practice. It is evident that such a union could only be achieved on the basis of a wide liberty of conscience, but in purely religious matters at any rate the Free Churches have always preached toleration and they may succeed. If they do, this will be the greatest religious movement of this and the last centuries.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m., on the 14th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Agricultural Expansion.

INTER-STATE SHIPPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, APRIL 31.

THE publication of an appeal for aid has drawn special attention this week to the objects of the expedition which Dr. Douglas Mawson, of the Adelaide University, will lead towards the end of the present year to the Antarctic. The appeal is signed by Professor Orme Masson, of the University of Melbourne, Professor David of Sydney, and Professor Henderson of Adelaide, who are acting on behalf of the Australian Antarctic Committee, and it sets out in detail the scope of the enterprise and what it is proposed to accomplish. The objective is largely scientific. No bold dash, such as fired the popular imagination when Commander Peary set out on his final quest from the North Polo, is to be made in this instant. That is being left for Captain Scott, who has already taken a British expedition south, and for Captain Amundsen, the hardy Norwegian explorer, who is also there. The main objects of the Mawson, expedition will be "to survey and map as much as possible of the coast between Cape Adare and Gaussberg, to investigate its geology and mineralogy; to study glaciers and ice formation; to make systematic magnetic observations, especially in the neighbourhood of the Magnetic Pole; to obtain a continuous meteorological record and test the desirability of establishing a permanent meteorological observatory in those parts; and to investigate the fauna of a sea that abounds in life." The scientific problems here suggested are numerous and of the greatest importance, and behind them, moreover, lie factors which may result in direct material gain. There seems no reason why precious metals similar to what exist in regions within the northern frigid zone should not be found as well on the southern continent; and if so, the task of exploiting them would be less formidable than that which has confronted gold-seekers in the valley of the Yukon and other parts of Alaska. Then, too, there is the sealing industry and whaling. The seas of the Antarctic are known to abound in seals and whales, and the fact that on the South American side of the continent the operations of whalers and sealers gave rich returns until over-exploitation almost extinguished the industry, would seem to indicate that a profitable business on similar lines might reasonably be built up on the Australian side. But, as the professors in their appeal point out, "the most probable source of profit to Australia, lies in the meteorological work, for it is from the icy regions to the west of south that we may look for an extension of our knowledge of Australia's weather and of our power of forecasting it; and who shall estimate the value of such knowledge in a country like ours?"

THE COST.

The cost of equipping the expedition will, it is estimated, be at least £40,000, and more will be required if the work is to be extended. Dr. Mawson is now in London, making provisional arrangements for a suitable ship and equipment, and has so far met with every encouragement. The Commonwealth Government has been asked to guarantee half the cost, and the Cabinet has decided to submit the question to Parliament. Ministers have expressed great interest in and sympathy with the project; and as the leader of the Federal Opposition (Dr. Deakin) also favors it, subtantial aid from that quarter will no doubt be forthcoming. It is felt, however that everything should not be left to the Government. The present opportunity presents, in a peculiar sense, a chance for wealthy and public-spirited citizens, and the committee of management look to them for help. It is desired to make the expedition purely Australian but this cannot be done unless those with the means to spare contribute. Five prominent gentlemen, including Mr. R. Barr Smith, of Adelaide, have already promised £1,000 apiece, and a similar amount was voted by the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science when it met last January in Sydney. The balance of, at least, £34,000 has still to be made up. There are grounds, material as well as patriotic, why Australians should respond to the appeal now made, and they have been well summed up by Professor Henderson, who, in the course of an interview last week, remarked—"Hitherto Australia has been content to help; now she wishes to have control over an expedition which it is hoped will render valuable service, scientifically and practically, to the whole world. It must not be forgotten that an expedition of this kind will have a great indirect influence on the people of our time. It is an example of spirited endeavour on the part of a number of men, and the influence of that endeavour must undoubtedly react upon the national life. It appears to me then that this undertaking might do for Australia in this way what many expeditions from England in times gone by for the discovery of the North-West Passage have done for the British people. In those heroic undertakings Britishers learnt to endure extraordinary hardships and overcome great difficulties. Thus they became accustomed to a kind of heroic endeavor which has meant a great deal in the building up of the British Empire, and this Australian expedition seems to present a similar opportunity for the display of fortitude and development of human resources."

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

The festivals of St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and St. David have long been observed but on this side of the world at least the due recognition of St. George's Day is of compartivciy recent date. Still, the members of the Society of St. George have made up in present enthusiasm for what has been lacking in former years, and the organisation is proving a fountain of fervent patriotism, from which has flowed on each recurring anniversary a bright stream of eloquent speech. The utterances of the Governor, Sir James Boucaut, Sir Langdon Bonython, and the other speakers who took part in the most recent celebration were of a character that merited the widest circulation, for they were all instinct with the true spirit of nationdom. Sir James referred to the peril in which Australia stands by reason of its lack of population, the present feebleness of its means of resisting attack, and its openness to invasion. The Governor showed that discipline and a high sense of duty will serve to build up a most powerful weapon wherewith to hold all foes at bay. Sir Langdon spoke of the deeds of the past and of the splendid heritage which the British people have to live up to and protect. The races which now compose the English nation in the homeland and overseas are so indissolubly welded together not only in language, but in aspirations and ideals, that the peril of one part of the Empire is felt as a menace by all the others. In times of war, as was proved by the rallying of the outlying portions of the British Dominons to the Imperial standard in South Africa, the spirit of brotherhood and patriotism moves strongly in every breast. The motive of the Society of St. George is to keep it equally active in times of peace and any organisation which has such a laudable desire as its chief reason for existence is deserving of the widest support and encouragement.

AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION.

The rapid agricultural expansion witnessed in South Australia during recent years has set the Education Department a task which they are apparently finding very difficult to carry out. "For the past two years," remarked the Director last week in an interview, "I have been greatly concerned at the increasing difficulty experienced in providing teachers for the very small schools in outlying districts." Numerous applications have been sent to the department requesting the establishment of schools in localities, where the attendance of only five or six children can be guaranteed. No one is more willing than the Director to help those engaged in pioneering work in the newly-opened areas. Both he and the Government recognise that no handicap, such as exists in the absence of educational facilities for the young, should be placed in the part of those who are paving the way to greater national well being, and during the past two years great efforts have been made by the Education Department to secure a sufficient supply of teachers. But, despite all his endeavours, the Director has not succeeded. As he himself remarked:—"The good times have been against us. Many of our girls have married; some who in bad seasons gladly took up an occupation to augment the family income now remain at home; there is a demand for nurses, telephone girls, etc., and the isolation and lack of comforts and interests in the far away places are sufficiently well-known to lead girls to seek other occupations rather than teaching in an 'assisted' school. In addition to all disadvantages the pay is uncertain as it depends entirely upon the attendance—£7 per child in average attendance is the rate of pay, but although it is the largest allowance given in any State of the Commonwealth for this kind of school, it does not provide adequate remuneration for the teacher when the attendance falls to 4 or 5." Wherein then lies the remedy? What is done in Victoria, which some people seem to regard as the most advanced State of the Commonwealth in educational matters, would here be of little help, in the sister State the regulations do not permit of the establishment of a school with an attendence of less than 12, a stipulation with which the settlers in many of the newly-opened areas of South Australia could not comply. The only course would seem to be to appoint fixed salary teachers to all schools with a guaranteed average attendance of six, or, failing that, to institute a system of travelling teachers as has been done in Queensland and in the agricultural districts of the United States. In America, experience has shown that the latter system works fairly well, day as well as night schools being conducted. There is no reason why the experience here should not be the same. The amount of instruction received by individual scholars could not, of course, be as great, nor their study so systematic, as that afford d to children living in more settled areas; but they might still learn the three R's—reading, writing, and arithmetic—with which after all, many men of average ability find it quite possible to rub along. It is doubtful whether the present education grant would permit of the payment of permanent salaries to teachers with schools graded down to an attendance of six and questionable also whether the large additional expenditure involved would be justified. Viewing the matter fairly, all that can be said is that the position of the "outback" settlers is an unfortunate one educationally and that the readiest solution of the difficulty now confronting the department would seem to be the creation of a certain number of travelling schoolmasters, and the periodic concentration of their scattered charges at various settlers' home.

A LETTER FROM PITCAIRN.

When the tiny yawl Pandora, which is sailing round the world, was in Melbourne, Edward Bechervaise, the secretary of the Geelong Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, noticed that one of the ports of call was the lonely island of Pitcairn, inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty. He despatched by the Pandora a tin case, containing all sorts of small articles useful to women, addressing it to the youngest female school teacher at Pitcairn, and in it enclosed a note asking the recipient to send him a letter giving him a description of life on this isolated spot. This letter was received by Mr. Bechervaise on April 24, having been carried by the Pandora to Falkirk Island, and posted there. The writer of the letter from Pitcairn was Mr. Walter Fisher Young, presumably a descendant of Edward Young, who was a midshipman on board the Bounty at the time of the mutiny. He says that as both teachers on the island were males, it was agreed to divide the articles sent amongst their two families. Describing the life on the island Mr. Young says that the principal occupations are cultivating land, building houses and boats and fishing, that the life is very quiet and uneventful, and that, having no horses or beasts of burden, all heavy work has to be done by hand. At night the people go to bed when they choose, and get up in the morning when they feel inclined. Suitable clothing seems to be the chief difficulty, and is only obtained from passing vessels, these being few and far between. Mr. Young remarks here that the consequence is that the men are better supplied than the women, who make a cloth from paper mulberry tree, called tappa, for their own garments. When a vessel is sighted near the island fruit and fresh vegetables are gathered and taken off to her and exchanged for soap, clothing, and anything that is useful, and can be obtained.

WHY LORD DUDLEY IS RETIRING.

Frequent and varied speculations regarding the reasons of the retirement of the Governor-General (Lord Dudley) have at last elicited from his Excellency a statement on the subject. When shown a paragraph from an English newspaper on Saturday, Lord Dudley said:—"I do not feel called upon to criticise or deny any statements of this kind which the newspapers think fit to publish about me, but I will say that the authorities in Great Britain and my Ministers in Australia know perfectly well why I am retiring from the position of Governor-General. Home ties are drawing me back to Great Britain. My daughter is about to come out, and my son is just leaving school. Outside my home circle I have many private interests that require my attention. Lady Dudley has not been in good health, but she is now better. It is not correct that there has been friction between myself and my Ministers. On the contrary, my relations with the present and other Ministries have been most cordial. While I have my own political opinions, I have not allowed them to bring about any misunderstanding with the Labour Ministers. I have treated them and they have treated me with due courtesy. It is not true that I am heartily sick and tired of the position. I feel glad that I have had opportunities of knowing Australia and Australians. As to what part in public life, I shall take when I return to Great Britain, that must be left for the future and for circumstances to determine."

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE SPORTS.

According to Mr. R. Coombes, president of the Australasian Amateur Athletic Union, who is a passenger to London by the Orvieto, Australasia should give a good account of herself at the forthcoming Festival of Empire sports to be held in London, during the Coronation. Mr. Coombes is proceeding home to manage the Australasian team which is to compete in the various events, and to a "West Australian" representative he said he confidently expected that the team would more than hold its own with any that the Empire could produce. The majority of the team have already gone home. Those who will represent Australasia are:—Tennis: A. F. Wilding (New Zealand). Swimming: H. Hardwick (N.S.W.), M.E. Champion (New Zealand). Running: W. A. Woodger (New Zealand), R. Opie (New Zealand), G. A. Wheatley (Victoria,) and Guy Haskins (New Zealand). Hurdles: E. P. Brown, (Victoria). Wrestling: W. Smythe (N. S. W.) and E. W. Sehneider (N.SW.) Boxing: H. Hardwick (N.S.W). The sports committee of the Festival of Empire has arranged the following programme:—100 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, and mile flat races, as well as hurdle races, for June 24; boxing and wrestling events for June 29; 100 yards and mile swimming events for July 1. Mr. Coombes thinks that Australasia ought to win the swimming, sprint, the tennis, the boxing, and some of the running events. Accompanying Mr. Coombes is Walter Smythe, who will represent Australasia in the middleweight wrestling championship.

INTER-STATE SHIPPING.

Although no official announcement has yet been made on the subject, it is understood that some slight increase in fares on coastal steamers trading with eastern ports is contemplated by the inter-state shipping companies. In discussing the matter, Mr. McDonald (secretary of the Australasian Steamship Owners' Federation) remarked that officially the intended increases were regarded in the nature of a correction of anomalies in the existing tariff, but he added that the matter had not been discussed by the members of the federation. It is understood that the contemplated increase will not be of a general character, but will apply chiefly to second class fares. For instance, fares between Melbourne and Sydney in this class will go up from £2 5s. to £2 10s. return, while the single fare will be increased by 6s. for the same class. On certain steamers no alterations in the present tariff to Adelaide or Fremantle is, however, contemplated, but on the Queensland coast some slight increases will no doubt be decided upon.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

SIR JOHN BENTON, Inspector General of Irrigation, is now engaged upon the examination of the Sukkur Barrage scheme of the Sind canal project, and it is quite probable that a despatch asking for its sanction will be sent to the Secretary of State during this season.

AT Trichinopoly on the 12th instant, Mr. Leigh, I.C.S., presented sanads conferring the titles of Rai Bahadur and Rao Sahib on Messrs. Vijiaraghavachariar and Sundar Rao and Raja Ram Rao respectively before a large gathering of Indian gentlemen at the Town Hall.

MORE TOUBLE IN CRETE.

RELIGIOUS FEELING AGAIN AROUSED.

The Powers Accused of Vacillation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Porte recently informed the Powers of its decision to despatch kadis and muftis to Crete, to replace those who were unable to exercise their functions, owing to the Cretan Government's insistence upon their taking an oath of allegiance to the King of the Hellenes. The Powers replied that they might proceed without fear of hindrance.

Meanwhile, indignation meetings were held in Crete, denouncing the Porte's decision as a violation of the right of control over Mussulman religious officials, and of the powers accorded to Cretans.

The Powers, fearing disturbances, have now advised the Porte to delay the despatch of the officials.

Turkish official circles are indignant at what they describe as the vacillation of the Powers, and they believe that their action will intensify the anti-Greek boycott.

RAILWAY SCHEMES FOR PERSIA.

A Russian View.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 14.

The journal *Rossiya*, in its article on the Moroccan situation, further says: "We welcome this perfect unanimity on Moroccan questions, especially as negotiations are proceeding between Russia and Germany, regarding railway construction in North Persia. These complicated negotiations are still in a technical preliminary stage, and cannot be ended so soon, but that the favourable general situation will doubtless promote a satisfactory conclusion."

YORKSHIRE WEAVERS.

Proposed Strike for Bigger Wages.

LONDON, MAY 14.

At a meeting of Yorkshire weavers, the speakers urged the audience to vote solidly for the increase in wages in the ballot, which will be held during the next fortnight.

[The weavers want an increase in their wages of 5 per cent. and a week of fifty-five hours. If a strike is held, it will affect 20,000 workers.]

THE CORONATION.

Huge Naval Review.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The official list shows that 170 vessels will assemble for the Coronation review, on the 24th June, compared with 114 vessels, which took part in King Edward's Coronation review.

Twelve Dreadnoughts and twenty other battleships are included in the list.

FEZ RELIEF COLUMN.

Advance to be Hastened.

PARIS, MAY 15.

It is officially stated that in view of the disquieting nature of the latest reports from Fez, the Government has instructed General Moinier, to hasten the advance of the relief column en route for Fez, which, however, will occupy the city only so long as is considered necessary.

It is expected in Paris, that the column will reach Fez on Wednesday or Thursday.

LORD CURZON AS AN AVIATOR.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Lord Curzon was among those who made a flight in Mr. Grahame-White's aeroplane at Hendon on Saturday.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mrs. Burnaby, the sister of Lord Delamere, yesterday fell from a bedroom window on the third storey of her residence. She was removed to hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, MAY 14.

Messrs. Whitney, L. Waterbury, J. Waterbury, and Milburn, the Polo Cup defenders, defeated the next best American team by 13 goals to 9. Allowing for a handicap of 7, the result has reassured American enthusiasts, who were disquieted by the improvement shown by the British team.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD BRADFORD.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Sir Edward Bradford died in the street, a few minutes after leaving his residence for a stroll.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Most Enthusiastic Welcome.

SERIES OF BRILLIANT FUNCTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin, with their daughter, arrived at Sheerness this evening. They will pass the night on their yacht, proceeding to London to-morrow to attend the unveiling of the Victoria Memorial on Tuesday.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The German Ambassador, Admiral Sir Charles Drury, Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg and other distinguished Naval officers boarded the German Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" on its arrival yesterday, and remained to dinner.

LATER.

The papers to-day publish articles offering a hearty personal welcome to the German Emperor, and dwelling on His Majesty's remarkable personality and abilities which command the sincerest admiration and respect; but with regard to the domestic character of the visit, the papers barely mention Anglo-German relations beyond brief allusions to the value of such visits as reminders of common sentiments and regards, calculated to modify international susceptibilities.

The German Emperor, Empress and daughter disembarked at Sheerness and arrived at Victoria Station this afternoon. They were welcomed by the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll and others.

The meeting between their Majesties was most cordial, and various royal personages exchanged affectionate greetings.

As the visit is informal, everyone was in mufti, and there was no guard of honour or escort. The royal party drove in four barouches and the public had an excellent opportunity of seeing the guests. Fine weather permitted them to take the long route to Buckingham Palace, via Hyde Park Corner, and vast crowds greeted the Emperor and Empress with enthusiastic cheering, which amounted almost to an ovation opposite Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A series of brilliant functions will take place this week in London, in honour of the Kaiser's visit, starting with a family dinner at Buckingham Palace to-night.

The German Ambassador, Lord Haldane, Lord Lansdowne and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will give luncheons or dinners, and there will be a command performance at Drury Lane and a State Ball at Buckingham Palace.

BARCELONA COTTON CONGRESS.

Good Report from Colonies.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Sir C. W. Macara, interviewed at the close of the Cotton Congress at Barcelona, said that the Congress had proved that the Federation had achieved the unity of all cotton manufacturing nations, which was necessary to remedy depression. This, not even England, possessing over one-third of the spindles in the world, could do alone. The main business of the Federation, he said, was to reduce or abolish unnecessary increases in price. If the work of the Federation continued to be successful, it would effect a saving of incalculable magnitude.

The Congress had received, he added, encouraging reports from all European countries, possessing colonies, relative to the extension of the area under cotton cultivation.

THE ABYSSNIAN THRONE.

Menelik's Grandson Declared Emperor.

ROME, MAY 15.

A telegram from Addis Abeba states that Lidj Jeasou, the grandson of King Menelik, and heir to the throne, has been solemnly proclaimed Emperor. The Coronation will take place later. All is quiet.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A collision occurred in the Clyde between the steamers "City of Benares" and the "City of Bombay". Both were damaged.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The P. and O. steamer "Persia" left for Bombay at 2 p. m. with the English mails of the 15th instant.

FRACAS AT QUETTA.

On Sepoy Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 11.

In the fracas on Saturday last, in which here had been an exciting finish between the 121st Pioneers and the 124th Baluchis in the final of the light-weight tug-of-war the melee and stone throwing lasted a few minutes only and the men were easily separated and marched back to the barracks by their officers but, unfortunately not before two sepoys had been badly hurt by stones. Investigation discloses that only a small group of excited sepoys were concerned and the medical evidence is that the sepoy killed met his death by falling over the embankment.

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

Meeting in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

An informal meeting was held at Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Iyer's residence on the 12th instant to form a Hindu Marriage Reform League, when the following gentlemen were present:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer, in the chair, the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao, Dewan Bahadur Hon'ble Mr. Adinarayaniah, Dewan Bahadur Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govindaragava Iyer, and Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, K. Srinivasa Iyengar, B. N. Sarma, V. C. Sesha Chariar, and K. B. Ramanathan.

The following resolutions were adopted:—"That the above-named gentlemen and Messrs V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, G. A. Natesan and N. Ranganathan do constitute themselves into a committee with power to add to their number for the purpose of forming a Hindu Marriage League for Southern India whose objects shall be (a) to raise the marriage age of boys and girls and to spread education among girls on a wider scale than at present; (b) to educate public opinion on the question of marriage reform by means of lectures, books, phamphlets, tracts, leaflets and by such other means as may be found expedient; (c) to obtain sufficient volume of Hindu public which may have the effect of modifying the system of early marriages to an appreciable extent in the near future; (d) to minimise marriage expenses and dowries; and (e) to take steps generally or the extension and for promotion of the above mentioned objects." (2) "That the Committee do take steps to publish in vernacular languages and in English leaflets popularising the objects of the League and pointing out the desirability of forming the League. (3) "That the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundra Iyer be the Chairman of the Committee, and Dewan Bahadur M. Adilarayanniah, Dewan Bahadur the Hon. Mr. L. A. Govindaragava Iyer and M. Adimarayaniah be Secretaries. Miss Carrie A. Tenant of Calcutta was present at the meeting The Raja of Tithaturam has signified his consent to be a patron and has promised Rs. 500 towards the funds of the Association.

CALCUTTA BAKRID RIOTS.

Fifteen Maomedans Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

At the Calcutta High Court Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Holmwood the case in which two Cabulis and fourteen Mahomedans were charged with dacoity was concluded to-day. This is a sequel to the recent Bakrid riots in Calcutta. The accused were charged with committing dacoity in the house of Panalal Mureth, a rich Marwari. The jury unanimously found all the accused, except one who is a carter, guilty.

The Judge, agreeing with the jury discharged the carter and sentenced five to seven years, three to six years, two to five years, one to four years, and two to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

After the sentences were passed, one accused Sheikh Ismail attempted to commit suicide in the dock by twisting a sheet round his neck. The police promptly interfered and took charge of the prisoners.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

A Foreign Office Press communique states:—On the assumption by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K. C. S. I., of the office of Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C. I. E., will be posted as permanent Resident at Hyderabad and the Hon'ble Mr. W. E. O'Dwyer, C. S. I., officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India will be confirmed in his present appointment. Pending Mr. Fraser's return from leave in September, the Hon'ble Lieut-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E, will continue to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad.

R. I. MARINE PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The following are the dates for the completion of Royal Indian Marine programme;—The 4th Rajputs leave Bombay on 22nd May and arrive at Colombo on 25th May; the 98th Infantry leave Colombo on 28th May and arrive at Bombay on 31st May; the 124th Baluchis leave Karachi on 27th May and arrive at Chingwantao on 17th June; and the 76th Punjabis leave Chingwangtao on the 20th idem and arrive at Karachi on 11th July.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Dr. Thornhill, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, will be appointed Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, now vacant.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 15.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a new locomotive yard at Amritsar, North Western Railway. Consequently on the extension of the Amritsar Pati Railway to Kosur and the construction of the Sutlej Valley Railway from Kosur to Lodhran.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of the 28 irrigation crossings on the Balaghat Katangi extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of five additional bogie 3rd class carriages with brakes for the Assam Bengal Railway.

THE subscriptions to the All-India King Edward Memorial Fund paid up to the 8th instant amounted to Rs. 4,49,732-1-9.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arcadia" (extra) left Aden at 9 a. m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a. m., on Saturday next.

MR. JUSTICE Woodroffe has been asked by the Calcutta Corporation, to select a design for the casket which will contain the City's address of welcome to King George.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd April 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 441,100 maunds, and Rs. 32,322 in the earnings.

M. VALLON, a French aviator, has flown over Shanghai on a biplane, starting from and returning to the northern suburb of Kiengwan. The flight, which lasted 35 minutes, is the first of the kind seen in China.

INDIAN UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Mrs. Besant's Amalgamation Proposals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MAY 15.

Mrs. Besant publishes a statement of the changed conditions which have led to the amalgamation of the proposed University of India and the University scheme formulated by the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and the modifications agreed to in the charter asked for by the powerful group of representative men working with her. The Hon'ble Pundit's co-workers are versed in all the leading talents necessary for carrying out of the different branches of work in connection with the University. Their co-operation will render possible the immediate foundation of a residential University which is an educational need of the time. A theological faculty will also be instituted and controlled by carefully selected representatives of the Sanatan Dharma.

His Highness the Maharajah of Benares recently promised to give as much land as might be necessary for carrying out the scheme and the promoters feel sure that the Maharajah will carry out his promise and thus associate his name with the first Hindu University. It seems probable that if the leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan Universities join in a prayer, His Majesty the King-Emperor might graciously consent to give one day to Aligarh and another to Benares, on his way to Calcutta to lay the foundation stones of the two Universities.

Mrs. Besant further adds that the occasion is a unique one, inasmuch as it is the founding of the first two Universities in his Indian Empire by voluntary effort, and His Majesty, so sympathetic and so gracious, may well think it desirable to bind yet more closely to him the hearts of his Hindu and Musalman subjects by associating himself with the Universities which will add imperishable glory to his reign and will be landmarks in the history of India.

Such an act of Imperial grace would be most befitting and would ring throughout India, awakening a passionate gratitude in the hearts of millions.

Modifications of the scheme have been laid before the orginal signatories. While Mrs. Besant looks after the interests of the scheme in England, the Hon'ble Pundit will enlist the sympathies of the ruling princes in India rouse popular enthusiasm and collect the necessary funds.

SHWE DAGON PAGODA.

New Gold 'Plating Uncovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 15.

In the absence of the Lieut.-Governor, the acting Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Hartnoll presided on Sunday morning at a very interesting ceremony at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda on the occasion of the unfolding of the covering round the gold-plating of its structure. There were present, besides Sir Robert Scallon and his staff, the civil and military officials and the heads of the Government offices, and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Sir Herbert White performed the opening ceremony.

Up to a few years ago, the Burmese kings as well as their subjects regularly attended to the gold-plating of the Pagoda, but for some reason or other due attention has not been paid since June 7, 1903. The work has now been resumed and over six thousand plates of considerable value are affixed to buildings, and the final work is again completed. One of the trustees gave a brief account of the work done and Mr. Justice Hartnoll referred to the historic interest of the Pagoda.

CALCUTTA HINDU SAMAJ.

Scenes in the Coronation Pageant Objected to.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

A meeting of the special committee of the Hindu Samaj was held last evening, under the presidentship of Babu Vehari Lal Mitter, whose munificence was recognised in the last Calcutta "Gazette" for the contribution of seventy-five thousand rupees to the "Refuge," a cosmopolitan home for imbeciles and incurables.

It was resolved that a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by the secretary, on behalf of the committee, voicing the keen sense of regret felt by the Hindu community at the proposed inclusion of scenes from the Ramayana and Mahabharatha in the Pageant for the Royal Reception and pointing out the serious nature of the objections taken by Hindus to the same.

PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

Death of Doctor's Wife.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 15.

Following the death of Dr. John Brooks of Karachi, from pneumonic plague, his widow, Mrs. Brooks, died yesterday evening, a few minutes after 7 o'clock from the same disease. Mrs. Brooks, attended her husband's funeral on Tuesday evening, and on the following two days appeared to be in a fair state of bodily health. On Friday, however, she became seriously ill. The Methodist Parsonage, to which she had retired on her husband's death and where she died, has been closed.

No services were held at the Methodist Church yesterday evening and precautions have been taken to guard against any spreading of the disease. Mrs. Brooks was the daughter of the late Mr. G. C. Gilder, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay. The funeral will take place this evening, at 6-30 p. m.

SIPI FAIR AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The annual Sipi fair began yesterday, and was as usual attended by the hill men from all parts of Simla district and the adjoining Native States. Large parties of European ladies and gentlemen visited the fair and were entertained by the Rana of Koti. The offices are also closed to-day on account of the fair.

IT is understood that Sir Arthur Lawley will open the new Madras Council Chamber and hold a Council meeting in it before his retirement.

A FRACAS took place at Quetta, on Saturday afternoon, in which one man was killed and four injured. It happened after a tug-of-war at a sports meeting in which sepoys took part. No Europeans were concerned.

MISSIONARIES AND THEIR SUPPORTERS.

An American on India.

MR. PRICE COLLIER, to whose articles on India, in the American Magazine, "Scribner," we have on several occasions drawn attention, makes the following remarks in his latest paper. Referring to the A. D. C. of the Gaekwar of Baroda, he observes:—

He was much amused at the ignorance of India he met with in America. He mentioned the parochial orthodoxy which looked upon him as a heathen and as a worshipper of idols. The difference between an educated Brahman and a Hindu peasant, he said, was as great in religious matters as the difference between the Unitarianism of Channing and the Catholicism of a Spanish peasant, and yet both claim to be Christians!

Mr. Collier was caused to think and he thus ruminates:—

It is Sunday. Two green lizards dart back and forth on the wall before me. On a tree outside the window, a monkey is watching me with interest and with occasional gestures and waggings of the head, that might easily be interpreted as indicating contempt for my sedentary occupation, and an invitation to join him in his brisker and healthier arboreal athletics. What a difference between us: I am wondering if my ancestors had tails, while he is enjoying his. My thoughts are far away from Baroda and the lizards and the monkey.

I see John P. Shorter, who is, let us say, a stove and hardware merchant in Kansas City. He has breakfasted on fried beefsteak, fried potatoes, hot bread and coffee, and also fishballs, for his wife has a strain of the Brahman blood of New England in her veins. He has on his uncomfortable Sunday cloths. His wife is overdressed and wears a hat which has cost a disproportionate amount of the monthly income. The children look stiffened and starched. Their clothes and their food and what will be thrown away of the latter by the Irish servant-girl, represent the revenue of a whole Indian village for a month. They are grumbling at the high cost of living, and John P. mitigates the cost of his wife's hat by denouncing the trusts. They go to church, where John P. has a pew in the centre aisle. A small silver-plated name plate with "John P. Shorter" on it, marks his possession of a pew in the sanctuary. He knows everybody, everybody knows him. There are few or no strangers, and all belong to much the same social stratum as at a club. There are no poor or friendless or unkempt persons present. They would be as out of place here as the rabble off the street would be in the front ranks of a military parade.

THIS OCCIDENTAL ARRANGEMENT

for the worship of God is financially and socially much the same arrangement as obtains at a theatre of the better class. It reminds one of the stranger who joined in the anthem at a service at Magdalen College, Oxford. The verger promptly spoke to him and told him he was not to sing. "This is the house of God," he replied, "and I am only joining in the worship." "House of God!" repeated the agitated verger, "House of God, sir! Why, this is Magdalen Chapel!" Should John the Baptist appear at the portals of the Second Church of Christ in Kansas City, the sexton would be mortified.

The Second Church is the result of a quarrel over who should be superintendent of the Sunday-school in the First Church, and the seceders now have a church of the same faith, but to themselves. The separation has left both the congregations, and the revenues of these two bodies, who worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness, rather lean, but the religious rivalry adds piquancy to the social life of the town, and nobody is offended apparently, much less shocked, by this open rent in the garment of charity.

This is Foreign Missions Sunday. John P. has given each of the children ten cents, and his wife fifty cents, and has provided himself, in a convenient pocket, with the amount which he considers his position in the church and in the community demands. Four strikingly and modishly dressed persons, two men and two women, in a gallery behind the pulpit where their latest discoveries in collars, ties hats, feathers, and blouses are ostentatiously, and perhaps provocatively displayed, and who are paid handsome salaries to outdo at similar quartette in the First Church, and at the same time to voice John P.'s praise of God for him, arise, adjust themselves for the inspection of the audience, and strike up:

"From Greenland's icy mountains
From India's coral strand
. . . . . .
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain."

They go on to proclaim further, do these ladies in corsets, in open-work blouses, and wearing high heels, false curls and earrings, and gold in their teeth, that:

"The heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone,"

and later ask with due emphasis the question:

"Can we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high;—
Can we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?"

John P. rises, sets his glasses on his nose, and follows the words in his hymn-book. Mrs. John P. inspects the fashions in the choir and about here and by a natural concatenation of thoughts drifts away to that alley-way in the Waldorf Hotel where she saw, on her one visit there, sartorial visions that have never been forgotten. After this full-throated invitation to Greenland, and to India, and to Ceylon, voiced mainly by the quartette of hirelings, to come into the fold and be like Mr. and Mrs. John P., the missionary pleader is presented to "my people" by "our beloved pastor," whose salary, by the way, is two months in arrears. I may appear, way out here in Baroda, to

THAT MONKEY IN THE TRE

to be looking at him, but I am not. I see that preacher as though I were seated in the Second Church in Kansas City. I hear his exaggerated accounts of the work done, and of its ever-increasing success. I hear the anecdotes picked for the occasion, of misery and want, and a longing for better things "a la" John P. Shorter; of the rich rulers "bowing down to wood and stone," men of many wives and many pleasures, while the peasants are bowed down and bent, and burnt brown with the toil and heat.

I have described something of the actual situation here where I am a guest. On an afternoon I saw a Mahommedan standing at sunset on a block of stone on which he had placed his carpet, in a busy street filled with Hindus coming and going, saying his prayers and making repeated obeisance toward Mecca. His religion is not only different, but antagonistic to the creed and the customs of the Hindus, but in Baroda, the Gaekwar, a Hindu himself, imposes absolute religious tolerance. I ask myself what would happen if mass were said daily in the open street in Kansas City.

The missionary in his frock-coat and white tie gets hotter and hotter in this furnace-heated atmosphere—the furnace man is a negro. John P., despite his too heavy breakfast of fried beef, smiles benignly as he hears that the cow is sacred in India, and almost winks at the superintendent of the stock yards whose pew is across the aisle. Mrs. John P., somewhat anæmic, for the climate is trying in Kansas City, is glad she married John P., as she listens to the account of the position of women in India. As for me, I shiver to think what the concensus of the competent, granting even that they are a jury of Christians, would say if they were called upon to decide between John P. and the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. If there is any such heaven as John P. sings about, and hears preached about, when he gets there, he will be surprised to find how bright is the halo, how tuneful the harp, and how elevated the position of some of these heathen princes, for whose conversion he, John P. Shorter, of the Second Church of Christ, in Kansas City, has condescendingly contributed one dollar!

THE following is the result of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines in April:—775 ozs. gold from 2,950 tons quartz crushed, and 270 ozs. gold from 5,750 tons of tailings cyanided.

IT is proposed to hold an old Wellingtonian dinner at the United Service Club, Bangalore, on the 18th June. The Wellingtonians wishing to attend may address Captain J. G. Browne, 14th Hussars, Bangalore.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 28.

TERRITORIALS AND SHOOTING.

IT is, of course, easy to make excuses, and to say that with the limited range accommodation available the men of the Territorial Force do not get a fair chance to improve their shooting. That is, unfortunately, true to a great extent, and likely to remain true for many a year to come, and herein those who wish to excuse themselves will always find a pretext. If we are honest with ourselves, however, we must admit it is only a pretext, and it is doubtful whether our musketry will improve in proportion to the range facilities available. The fact of the matter is that nine-tenths of the officers and men in the force hate musketry, and look upon class-firing as an unmitigated bore; so long as that opinion prevails, so long will the general level of musketry be low in our citizen army. To afford greater range facilities will be very expensive, more especially in the case of units raised in our larger cities, unless, of course the veto against Sunday shooting is removed. What is wanted, even more than ranges, is to awaken an interest in musketry. When we have examined the causes of the existing apathy we shall be in a better position to suggest the remedies best calculated to matters on a more satisfactory footing.

The first and prime reason of unpopularity is that musketry is obligatory. That is the crux of the problem. After fifty years of gerrymandering we have managed to induce ourcitizen soldiers to believe that they perform the efficiency drills on a voluntary basis—we pay them when they attend camp, and we tell them that in order to attend camp with the pay they must perform a given number of preliminary drills, with the result that drills are not looked upon as being exclusively compulsory; they are instructive and necessary preliminaries for attendance at camp. The majority of men attend drills, because they enjoy drilling, the minority because they are obliged to do so, if they want to go to camp, and because their company or squadron commander is continually urging them to turn out on parade. The only reason why ninety-five per cent. of the officers and men fire their musketry course is because it is compulsory. Consequently they do it with a bad grace and with no interest, determined only to get it over and done with it, but with no fixed intention of making the best score possible or improving their shooting.

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE.

The second reason is the lamentable ignorance of officers and men on the theory and practice of musketry. It is difficult for anybody to take an interest in a compulsory subject which they only partially understand. This difficulty becomes accentuated when the instructors are either ignorant themselves or so occupied in getting the men through their shooting at all that they pay little attention to individual cases. At present there are only two categories officers and men who take any interest in musketry—those who have recently gone through a course at Hythe, and those who have a natural aptitude with the rifle. The former individuals would make excellent instructors if there were not so many other calls upon their time; the latter can shoot well themselves, but are quite incapable of teaching anybody else to shoot, and, moreover, frequently unwilling to try to teach them.

NEED OF PRACTICE.

Colonels and adjutants are often heard advancing the excuse that the lack of range facilities is accountable for the bad shooting of their units. To a certain extent there is truth in this contention, but too often there is no fixed determination on the part of these grumblers to make the best of a bad job. They say to the authorities: "You provide us with totally inadequate accommodation at inconvenient ranges and at inconvenient times. With immense difficulty we have got our men to go down and shoot the course you have prescribed. At great expense to ourselves (and to our patrons) we have set up miniature ranges and Solano targets at local headquarters—what more can you expect us to do? It is up to you to make more ample provision for our needs, and then the musketry of our unit will authomatically improve." Now, that is precisely what it never will do,—at least, not to any appreciable extent. It would be interesting to find a really go-ahead musketry staff officer who had some intimate knowledge of the inner working of a Territorial unit, for such a man would be able to cross-examine the grumblers to some good purpose. He would ask them, apart from the recruits, how often companies were taken out for instruction in musketry—not on the range; how many non-commissioned officers were capable of putting their squads and sections through the prescribed standard tests in loading, aiming, &c., now often so-called trained men were exercised in taking cover and selecting firing positions; how many officers and non-commissioned officers could pick up a service target and open fire upon it within 30sec. using the authorised methods of indications. Such a man would pursue his investigations still further, and carefully go through the regimental prize-list, and here doubtless he would find much room for improvement.

PRIZES AND COMPETITIONS.

Most of the prize lists of Territorial units are absurd and totally useless for the purpose which it is desired to achieve. The vast majority of competitions appear to be designed to test the shooting capacity of 5 per cent. of the best shots in the unit—occasionally one finds a competition that pretends to test the shooting efficiency of a company or smaller unit, but such a one is the exception rather than the rule. It is extremely rare to find a competition designed to test knowledge of musketry. Judging distances, application of fire, choice of cover, fire control, and such like cardinal matters are seldom made the foundation of a competition, and until this is done these all-important factors in a fire fight will be unconsidered trifles in the training of our citizen force.

A SUGGESTED REMEDY.

Let us look our difficulties squarely in the face, and start on the supposition that at least ten years must elapse before any appreciable amelioration of range-accommodation takes place. Let us try and make musketry training popular rather than compulsory. Let us also assume that the men who at present win competitions are good enough shots already, and need but little encouragement from prize funds, but that the all-important matter is to level up the remaining 95 per cent. of riflemen to a moderate standard of musketry knowledge and marksmanship. As regards all other training, the unit is the squadron, battery, or company, but in musketry the regiment or the battalion is the training unit. This, then, is the first point to be altered. Musketry must be taught by companies and not by the battalion staff. An inter-company rivalry must be aroused and competitions should be framed to test the musketry efficiency of fire units, and not of individual marksmen, and it is essential that the rules of these competitions should be approved by the musketry staff officer, and not left to the sweet will of commanding officers or beneficent patrons. The existing standard tests on the range ensure that every man is able to make an indifferent score at known ranges—as regards officers and non-commissioned officers, the standard tests ensure nothing worthy of the ammunition expended. The authorities would do well if they took all the money now allotted to units for prizes and handed it over to the brigade or divisional commanders. Units could still from private sources scrape together enough prize money to supply the needs of pot-hunters, and to hold shooting competitions, whose only use is to give satisfaction to the prize-winners. The official prize money would only be expended on competitions calculated to improve and test the real musketry value of units.

A SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

A verdict of suicide by poisoning himself with prussic acid while in an unsound state of mind, produced by ill-health and prolonged hours of duty, was returned at an inquest held at Wroxall, Isle of Wight, yesterday, on Sergeant Ethelbert Robert Stokes, R. A. M. C., the dispenser at Parkhurst Barracks, whose body was found in a cave on the Downs between Shanklin and Wroxall on Saturday.

The jury suggested that representations should be made to the War Office, with a view to an inquiry being instituted as to the conditions of employment of the medical staff at Parkhurst. In a diary found upon the body deceased had written that his "poor old brain was going fast." He made charges of unfair treatment against two non-commissioned officers of the staff, but the jury added a rider freeing them from all blame.

This is, it appears, the second suicide in connection with the medical staff at Parkhurst within twelve months traceable to overwork, and the coroner pointed out to Lieut.-Colonel Donegan, Commanding the medical staff there, that the history of the staff seemed to be a very unfortunate one. The Colonel said he had reported officially that he was understaffed, and he regretted that assistance had not come in time to avert this lamentable occurrence. He gave the deceased all the assistance he could.

Two non-commissioned officers of the medical staff who attended as witnesses looked so thin and ill that the coroner commented upon their unhealthy appearance. They admitted that they were in a chronic state of overwork at Parkhurst, working from seven in the morning till eleven at night seven days a week. Even then they were unable to cope with the work.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The Russian Press, chiefly the "Novoye Vremya," continues to exhibit great nervousness concerning the suspected wiles of China in Manchuria. Particular attention is being drawn to the possibilities for aggression against Russia in that province, which China may now acquire by means of the reported loan to be granted by an international syndicate initiated by Americans. It is hoped that so far as concerns the French and English participants in the syndicate that they will have stipulated that the money shall really be devoted to the peaceful development of Manchuria and not to military purposes. At the same time, M. Suvorin's journal states that even after discounting the untrustworthiness of the Chinese papers with regard to much of the alarming news published by them against Russia, it is, nevertheless, impossible to ignore the fact of a disquieting increase of anti-Russian agitation in China, supported by Chinese officials. The Russian diplomatic authorities are, therefore, requested to state what measures are being taken in view of this undoubtedly criminal propaganda against Russia in Manchuria.

CIVILIAN OFFICER.

A self-made officer, if not a self-made man, has been playing a fanciful trick on the reserve officers of a regiment in the South-West of France. He had a uniform made for himself, and introduced himself without further formality to an officers' club. He was believed simply on his own word, and soon made a number of friends, appearing in his uniform at all the balls and public functions. One day, however, as he was in uniform, he complained that a soldier had not saluted him, and inflicted two days' arrest of his own accord. To see that the order was carried out he went to the barracks and found the soldier at liberty. He again gave orders of a very peremptory nature, but the sergeant on duty knowing that a reserve officer would not attempt to do such a thing, which he had no right to do outside his own quarters, informed his superiors of his suspicion. An inquiry was made and the truth was discovered. The pseudo-officer was at once arrested. As an excuse he stated that he could not resist the temptation to wear an officer's uniform.

FAILURE OF NATIVE BANKING FIRM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 15.

A sensation was caused here amongst the banking community by the failure of a firm of prominent bankers, Messrs Lakhmidass Jodaraj, who had offices in many places including Secunderabad and Hyderabad, the chief office being in Bombay. They were carrying on business on a most extensive scale. It is alleged that for a few days prior to the crash the members of the local office cashed hundies, drawn on leading Bombay firms and many of them have been returned dishonoured. The matter came to the public notice when a complaint was made by one Salver Pappiah, a Kamptee sowcar, against Ardaiyee and four others before the Cantonment Magistrate on May 9th. It is alleged that they went to the complainant and received Rs. 2,500 in exchange for a hundi on Lakhmidass Dargadass of Bombay. The complainant sent the hundi to the Bombay agent who dishonoured it and a complaint was subsequently made to the Cantonment Magistrate who issued warrants for arrest of the five persons connected with the local office, Ardaijee was arrested, but the others absconded. Ardaijee was brought before the Magistrate charged under section 420 of the I. P. C. and unable to produce bail of Rs. 15,000 was remanded to custody. The police searched his house and seized all books and property. It is said that the amount involved is very heavy.

OPENING OF A CANAL IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 15.

The Mons Canal in Minbu is formally opened, in the absence of the Lieut.-Governor by Lieut.-Colonel Macnabb, Commissioner, Magwe Division at Mezali last week in the presence of various Government officials and non-officials.

BURMA FRONTIER PUNITIVE FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 15.

All officers of the North Eastern Frontier Column have returned looking well except Captain Macgregor, I. M. S. and Captain Egerton, I.A. who arrived at Mitkyina very ill and proceed home on medical certificate at once.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following orders were issued by Major-General J. B. Wood, C. B., Commanding the Southern Army from Head-Quarters at Ootacamund, on May 9th:—

Captain G. S. Guyon, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers, performed the duties of Commandant, Pachmarhi Sanitarium, with effect from 20th March to 13th April.

5th Light Infantry.—Major E. V. Martin, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major W. C. Nicholson, Double Company Commander, 18th Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Colonel W. C. Barratt, D. S. O., granted leave or until further orders.

Staff.—Captain R. J. Fitz G. Ingham, Royal Garrison Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master General, Aden Brigade, vice Major C. B. L. Clery, granted combined leave and in relief of Captain D. W. H. Humphreys, D. S. O.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Major D. S. Buist, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Colonel C. M. Ducat granted leave or until further orders.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major E. R. I. Chitty, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major C. H. C. Grace, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Dann granted leave or until further orders.

108th Infantry.—Major C. B. Baldock, 2nd-in-Command 44th Merwara Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. T. H. Hay granted leave or until further orders.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.—Major W. M. Southey, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major H. Hulseberg, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Fowler, D. S. O., granted leave or until further orders.

Owing to the outcry in England and Egypt against certain provisions of the recent Bourse Laws, prohibiting dealings for future delivery in shares whose nominal value was less than 100 francs (£4, thus excluding the £1 shares of numerous English Companies in Egypt, and against other restrictions which were said to hinder arbitrage business between Egypt and England, the Egyptian Government have decided to amend the Law so as to remove the causes of complaint.

PROPAGANDA IN KUANGTUNG.

One of the first incidents in the course of a short tour in the interior of the province, writes a Canton correspondent, was the fiery eloquence of a native orator, who was expounding the principles of the coming revolution in China. Of course our steamer was flying the British flag, though it is owned by a Chinese company. The orator was quite a young man and was dressed in European clothes, and was somewhat fashionably attired at that. I did not stay to listen to everything he said, but I heard enough to understand the drift of things. The main object of his attack was, of course, the Manchu Government. But indirectly he also attacked the several foreign countries, whose interference with Chinese affairs during the last twenty years has led to such unhappy conclusions, from the native standpoint. The speaker was not ignorant of what is now transpiring. He knew most of what could be known of the aggressions of Russia in the west of China and the alleged advance of the British in Yunnan. He roundly attacked, with strong language, and apparently bitter hatred the recent action of Japan in incorporating Korea within the Japanese Empire. There is but one hope for China and the Chinese he shouted, which is, that the people rise as one man, throw off the yoke of the Manchus, take upon themselves the Government of the country, arrange matters with foreign Powers in a reasonable way and defend their liberties with their own lives. Such was the doctrine this young man was promulgating. The passengers were not moved in any way as far as could be discovered as one looked at them but then the Chinese countenance is not always a conclusive index of what is going on in the mind. The Chinese themselves who are in authority as well as the Manchus, are moving heaven and earth to prevent the people from hearing anything of the kind, but they are unable to prevent what is done under the British flag, and these orations, which are frequently given to thousands of passengers in a fortnight must influence their opinions, and must implant some aspirations in their minds which cannot be altogether without results.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IMPORTED ARMS.

It is well known to those who read the native papers that the Government is feverishly anxious about the importation of ammunition and arms in the South of China, and especially in these districts through which we passed. It was a treat to watch the way in which the Chinese are handled at the Custom's station, at Kong Mun. One cannot wonder at the growing antagonism which is felt towards the Government. Recently there have been orders issued, which mean not only that the passage boat is examined, when it arrives from Hongkong, but all the passengers' luggage is also examined. Hundreds of packages are taken up to the Customs House, and each one is opened, and all the contents flung out upon the floor. We do not say that the officials are going beyond their duty in thus searching, because their orders are very strict; we do say that only a patient people would submit, except under the law of the direst necessity, to this treatment day after day. Of course, Hongkong being a comparatively free port, passengers can take passage, and their luggage is not examined, unless there is ground for suspecting that they are taking with them either opium or arms. But when they reach Kongmun, in these days, they could not get even a mouse through without its being discovered. Meanwhile the remarks the passengers make to one another are not very complimentary to their own rulers, for a good many of the passengers know something of the free ports of Penang and Singapore. What can be done we do not profess to know, but that this delay and disturbance should by some means be avoided we are quite certain.

MILITARY TELEGRAMS.

An Invention to Stop Wire-Tapping.

By an ingenious invention upon which the Government at Washington has granted him a basic patent, Patrick B. Delany, an inventor of New York, well known in scientific circles in England, claims that he can make wire-tapping by the secret service agents of a belligerent nation engaged in war of no avail against the forces of its enemy in the field. Recently in the presence of an assemblage of military officers, the inventor gave a demonstration of the practicability of the invention between New York and St. Louis, a distance of 1,060 miles. In the judgment of the officers present the invention solves one of the most important military problems with which an army has had to contend since the introduction of the telegraph as an auxiliary of modern warfare. The apparatus broke up each word by sending the alternate dots and dashes over two wires, controlled and operated from a single ordinary sending key, and at the end of their journey reunited them at a single receiver. One wire carried the odd numbered dash or dot by way of Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago to its destination while the even numbered dots and dashes went to St. Louis by way of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Indianapolis. Travelling over different routes, many hundred miles apart, the impulses projected over the wires by the touch of the single key in New York reached St. Louis in their proper sequence without a blur or blemish, although the distance traversed by one section of the message was considerably longer than the other. At the latter point the wires were connected with single receiver, and the message was received like any ordinary dispatch transmitted over a single wire. If an agent of an opposing army tapped one of the wires, for the purpose of acquiring information of the plans of the enemy, all that he would get, Mr. Delany declares would be a series of meaningless symbols. Without the alternate impulses going over the second wire, half a thousand miles away, and beyond his reach, he could not complete the message or understand its significance, however important it might be. Thus the commanding general of a hostile force would be shut off from what has oftimes proved one of the most valuable sources of intelligence in shaping offensive and defensive movements. Substituting England for America, should the United Kingdom ever be menaced by a foreign foe, and it became necessary to forward a hurried confidential message from Liverpool or any seaport city to London, one signal of the telegraph code can be sent by way of Chester, Shrewsbury, Cardiff, Bristol, and Reading, and the other by way of Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, Peterborough, and Cambridge to London. The mechanical device that accomplishes this is described as very simple and requiring no special skill to operate.

PHILLIPPS COLLECTION.

Bishops "Heretical" Mss. Sold for £151.

The most interesting volume sold at Messrs. Sotheby's dispersal of the Phillipps collection in mail week was an unpublished and probably autograph manuscript of "The Book called the Rule of the Christian Religion," composed and written in 1443, by Reginald Pecock who was appointed Bishop of St. Asaph in 1444, translated to Chichester in 1450, and finally deprived of his see for heresy and for publishing translations of the Bible in the vernacular contrary to ecclesiastical prohibitions. The rarity of Bishop Pecock's books is due to the fact that they suffered an official burning at St. Paul's and another under the direction of the University of Oxford so that the sum of £151 at which Mr. Andrew secured this volume was not excessive.

For a "Chronicle of the Abbey of Melsa," or Meaux in Yorkshire in the autograph of the abbot Burton, running from the foundation to the year 1396 and with an added continuation to the year 1406, Mr. Quaritch paid £118. A fine Carlovingian manuscript of the ninth century containing the "Regulae Solitariorum," though of only 140 pages, brought £86 (Mr. Quaritch).

Mr. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, does not think that the population shown by the Census will be as great as the estimate, viz, 4,482,896. He does not base this opinion on the figures taken at the recent Census, but on an error which was discovered some time ago in the method of computing the population. Referring to the recent Census, Mr. Knibbs said that information was coming to hand from day to day regarding persons who had been overlooked. These were being attended to.

PRICE OF FASHION.

Slaughter of Birds to Obtain Feathers.

Mr. James Buckland, in mail week, delivered an interesting address at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on "Some sidelights on the traffic in plumage," with special reference to the birds of India and our Colonies. Dr. G. R. Parkin occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance, among those present being Lady Spencer-Churchill, the Hon. and Rev. W. E. Churchill, Colonel Jackson, Mrs. George Armstrong, Mrs. Ralph Flower, Major Williams, and Major G. S. Beeching.

Mr. Buckland said, in dealing with the subject of the traffic in plumage, that it was a too frequent mistake to speak of the plume hunter as though he were the chief offender. Althrough it was true that his was the hand which dealt the blow, he was but the instrument of others. In 99 cases out of 100 the plume hunter was merely the agent of the dealer. In Australia, where so many precious species of birds were being rapidly exterminated in the millinery interest, the few lyre birds left where all that existed anywhere on the globe, and when the British Government had allowed its proteges the London feather dealers, to barter these away, another Heaven and another earth must pass before such a glory could be again. With regard to the egrets of Australia, which were killed in the breeding season in order to obtain their plumes, every year the harvest of death was reaped steadily, pitilessly, on the sowing grounds of life out in the silent wilderness where the birds had tried to hide their homes. And the story of the egret was the story of every wild bird killed for its plumage. Feathers that were used in millinery must be obtained, if they were to prove profitable to the dealer, when they were ripe which was only at the height of the breeding season. It was, therefore a self-evident fact that every wild bird killed for plumage was a strong factor in the ultimate and early extermination of the species. That the British Government should encourage the destruction of the birds of paradise by opening its markets to the sale of their skins was bad enough, but that it should be a party to the brutalisation of the native races of New Guinea was a detestable and inhuman piece of business in which the foremost Government of civilsised nations should not engage.

VENEZUELAN CONSULAR REPORT.

In the diplomatic and consular report on the trade and commerce of Venezuela for 1908 it was set forth that, exclusive of the plumes of the egret, there were exported from Ciudad Bolivar during that year 10,612 pounds weight of "other feathers and plumage"—five tons, nearly, of feathers were shipped from one port in one year. He asked them to ponder on these figures, to remember that similar slaughter was taking place in every part of the world where there were birds whose plumage was marketable, and to reflect what this annual hecatomb darkly yet plainly, foreshadowed. Whole colonies of the albatross and other magnificent specimens of birds had been wiped out of existence, killed with clubs, the wing and breast feathers stripped off to be sold for trimmings, the carcases thrown in heaps to rot, and their young left to starve.

The results of this wasteful and depraved practice of killing birds during the breeding season were becoming apparent everywhere and unless the Plumage Bill was placed forthwith on the Satute-book there was immediately ahead of us a time when we should share the earth only with such survivors of the world's avi-fauna as the feather merchant might choose to tolerate. Even the delay which had taken place since the Bill was first introduced had been fatal to the existence of more than one species of the birds of paradise.

To his mind, said Mr. Buckland, the subject of bird protection was one of the most important now before the public. When he tried to realise the enormous sum that was lost annually to the agricultural interests of the world through insect and rodent pests, and reflected that the birds which were the natural enemies of these pests were being decimated for an unworthy purpose he was lost in wonder at the apathy of the public. Such a revolting state of things must cease. These inhuman vultures must be told that the birds of the world could be no longer given them to plunder as a carcase. The Government could not be permitted any longer to sanction such barbarity and such insane destruction. It rested with the public to secure justice.

The address was warmly applauded, as was also a most interesting series of lantern slides illustrating bird life in different countries. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Buckland.

THE CORONATION.

Grand Stands Rising in Westminster.

The grand stands to view the Coronation procession are rapidly rising in Westminster. On the large structures in Parliament-square and the immediate neighbourhood 45,000 Government officials will be provided for, the price for each seat being the extremely moderate one of 10s. 6d. This is in striking contrast with the prices at the only stand for the general public in Parliament-square. This is situated on the Abbey Green, immediately in front of the Abbey and near to the royal entrance, and here the prices range from 5gs. to 12gs., this being one of the very best points from which to view the procession. The stand for the Government officials round the lawns of Parliament-square will be provided with a bandstand, from which a band will discourse music to while away the hours of waiting. The other stands for Government officials—who are coming from all over the United Kingdom, and even from all over over the world—will be scattered round the square, in front of the new Local Government Board offices, along the front of Palace Yard and Westminister Hall, and around Canning's statue in front of the Middlesex Guildhall. Altogether the stands near the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament will hold a seated population of something between 30,000 and 40,000. Other accommodation for Government officials will be found along Whitehall and a large stand to hold 2,000 of them is already nearly finished at Gwydyr Houses, near the United Service Institution. An interesting fact is that the stand now being erected in front of St. Margaret's Church, with seating accommodation for about 1,400, is intended for the sons and daughters of Peers.

Soon also a forest of timber will be springing up on the south side of the river, and the Southwark Borough Council has received applications for the erection of 300 stands, varying from twenty seats up to 2,000. There will be especially large ones round St. George's Church and Southwark Cathedral. Prices over the river, of course, are much less than in Westminster, and range from one guinea to three guineas.

St. Clement Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand are fast disappearing beneath tiers and galleries of timber. Both these will give excellent views of the procession, and prices range from £2 2s. to £7 7s. St Martin's Church will in a few weeks have an immense stand, to hold 3,000, at prices of one to five guineas.

On most of the big stands light refreshment will be provided.

BY COACH TO BRIGHTON.

Trial Trip of Mr. Vanderbilt's Team.

Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt made a trial trip with his Brighton coach Venture in mail week leaving the Oxford-street stables with a party of friends shortly after ten in the morning. The journey out of London was by way of Roehampton, where the first change of horses was made. Thence the road through Coombe and Old Malden, where the second change was effected was followed, to Epson, Leatherhead, and Burford Bridge, where a stop was made for luncheon. There was a shower of rain at Epson, where a good many people turned out to cheer the coach and its party. Brighton was reached at about seven o'clock, after a very enjoyable spin over roads whose dusty surface had been consolidated by the previous night's rain.

The distance by the route taken is 63 miles. Mr. Vanderbilt's regular service will commence on May 2, the London to Brighton journey being fixed for Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and the return journeys on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The starting point is the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, and the fares are 15s. outside and 10s inside.

ASSIGNABILITY OF PENSIONS.

Knill vs. Dumrugue.

In the Chancery Division on April 26 the question came before Mr. Justice Joyce whether or not an annuity or pension to which the defendant, a retired Indian civil servant, was entitled, was capable of being assigned and liable to be sequestrated.

It appeared that the plaintiff had obtained judgment against the defendant in a specific performance action and had sued out a writ of sequestration against him, under which he sought to attach the person in question. The defendant had also assigned the pension to trustees to secure the payment of a certain annual sum to his wife from whom he was living apart. Notice of the assignment and of the writ of sequestration having been served upon the India Office payment of the pension was suspended pending the determination of the rights of the parties.

This was a summons taken out by the plaintiff for an order that the sequestrators might be authorised and directed to receive from the India Office the pension already accrued or to accrue due to the defendant, and to apply it as therein mentioned.

By an Order of the Government of Madras. dated March 21, 1903, the defendant, who had been a subscriber to the Madras Civil Annuity Fund was admitted to an Madras Civil Annuity of £1,000, payable in England, with effect from April 1, 1903, during his life.

The said annuity was granted under, and was subject to, the provisions of Act 37 Vict., c. 12 by which it was provided that every covenanted Civil servant who should be a subscriber to any of the Civil Annuity Funds should be entitled on retirement, if he should have completed twenty-five years' service and twenty-one years' residence in India, to a full annuity of £1,000, payable in England. or company's rupees, 10,650 payable in Madras.

In an affidavit made by the Accountant-General in the establishment of the Secretary of State for India in Council, it was deposed that the Government retained no claim upon the services of the annuitant or upon the annuity to which the annuitant contributed, by deduction from his pay, a substantial portion, and the Secretary of State in Council recognised the right of the annuitant to assign his annuity, and it was the practice of the India Office to recognise such assignments, including assignments to insurance companies and others.

Mr. Younger, K. C., and Mr. Beebee appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Hughes, K. C. and Mr. Whitmore Richards for the defendant; and Mr. E. Beaumont for the trustees of the wife's deed.

Mr. Justice Joyce, in giving judgment, said that the defendant in the year 1877 entered the Civil Service of India in the Presidency of Madras, and, as then was usual, he, on September 11 in that year, entered into a deed of covenant expressed to be made between the defendant of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the other part. By the ninth clause of that document the defendant covenanted that he should and would forthwith, upon his arrival at the said Presidency, become a subscriber to the Civil Fund and the Annuity Fund there, and should and would from time to time so long as he should continue in the said service conform to all the rules and regulations which should be in force in relation to the said funds respectively, and would pay such subscriptions as under such rules and regulations should from time to time become due or payable by him, or at the option of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, allow the amount of such subscriptions to be deducted out of any money due or payable by the Government to him.

His Lordship assumed that the rules and regulations there referred to, as they then existed, provided for annuities being paid to Civil servants on their retirement. The defendant being a civilian the Army Act of 1881 had no application to this case, nor had any other Act relating exclusive to persons in the military service of the Crown. In the year 1903 the defendant, having completed more than twenty-five years' service, retired, and on March 21 in that year he became entitled, under an order of the Government of Madras, to an annuity of £1,000 a year. What was called in that order an annuity was not inappropriately and was very commonly called a pension, and such payments were referred to throughout the book of Rules and Regulations with regard to Civil servants as pensions.

The question his Lordship had to decide was whether this annuity or pension which the defendant became entitled to under the order of the Government of Madras was liable to assignment or was capable of being reached by sequestration. It was admitted, and could not be denied, that unless the defendant was prevented by some statute applicable to his case, he was entitled to assign his pension, and it could be reached by sequestration. It was contended on his behalf that such an enactment was to be found in the Indian Pensions Act of 1871. His Lordship read Sections 11 and 12 of the Act.

It was asserted that the annuity or pension to which the defendant became entitled on his retirement must be taken to be and was a pension granted by the Government of India on political considerations or on account of past services within the meaning of the words in the 11th Section of the Indian Statute. The defendant in this case on his retirement but for a later English Act of 1874 would have had no claim whatever on the Government of India. Any claim that he had would have been on what was called the Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund. But it was said that the Act of 1874 (37 Vict.. c. 12), which provided for the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Funds to the Secretary of State for India in Council, altered the position; and that it had the effect of converting these annuities into pensions "granted or continued by Government on account of past services," within the meaning of Section 11 of the Indian Act of 1871.

His Lordship could not accept that argument, and he accordingly held that the defendant's pension was not such a "pension granted by Government" as was contemplated by the 11th Section, and was not a pension within the meaning of that Section.

The plaintiff, therefore, was entitled to succeed upon his application.

EMPIRE EMIGRATION.

Scheme for Encouraging Thrift.

So many intending emigrants to various parts of the Empire are unable to provide on demand the money required for their passage and maintenance, while awaiting employment that the Empire Emigration Society has been founded to meet the difficulty.

Their plan is one by which the fitness of the man for the pioneer work involved in emigration if adequately tested. Only the thrifty and enterprising can take advantage of the opportunity which the society provides. The test is simple and thorough and assures good settlers for the vast and practically unpeopled stretches of the great outlaying dominions of the Empire. Viscount Ridley, Lord Sandhurst, and Mr. A. St. G. Hamersley, M. P., are among the trustees, and the promoters are the British Empire Agency (Limited), of Haymarket.

The fund applies only to emigration within the British Empire, and all deposits are to be under the control of the trustees. The first deposit must not be less than £1, and adequate provision is made for the return of the money deposited where reasonable cause is shown for discontinuing the instalments. The thrifty will be encouraged to save, week by week, as much as they can spare towards their passage money, and while they are waiting until the required sum has been put by the society will advise upon the best places to emigrate to, the nature of the opportunities and openings, and the conditions of emigration: and the society's agents, who are to be found in every part of the Empire, will aid them in obtaining work on arrival, and will be advised in advance as to those who are about to emigrate. A schedule of cost of passages, etc. to each part of the Empire and the particular openings in prospect will be supplied to each depositor. It is pointed out that there are many instances where a man can save a few pounds, but without exact knowledge of cost, where to go, and uncertainty as to how to proceed, he allows the matter to drop.

A Press representative was informed at the offices of the British Empire Agency in mail week that no fewer than 1,500 applications had been recently received from people wishing to go to Australia, in addition to many wanting to proceed to other parts of the Empire, but they could only supply part of the passage money. They were chiefly representative of the artisan class, and most of them wished to go on the land. It was to help these people that the instalment plan had been devised.

NAVY AIRSHIP.

First Details of the Giant Dirigible.

The final work in connection with the naval airship is in hand, and the full trials of this craft will take place at an early date. This naval airship has been built at the Barrow yard of Messrs. Vickers, under conditions of the greatest secrecy—a fact which has caused many incorrect details to be circulated—but there is no longer any doubt that the vessel will on launching be the most powerful and most up-to-date airship in the world.

The Advisory Committee on Aeronautics have fully inspected the vessel several times, and the appointment of the naval staff has been completed. Captain Murray Sueter is the Inspector of Airships and Commander Oliver Schwann has been appointed as assistant Inspector. Another officer, Commander E. A. D. Masterman, has also joined the aerial staff, which is now as follows:—

Inspector of Airships...Captain Murray Sueter.
Assistant ditto ....Commander O. Schwann.
Staff......................Lieutenants N. F. Osborne, C. P. Talbot, and C. Randall.
Under Instruction......Lieutenants Lushington, Longmore, Gregory, and Samson.
Naval Ratings ....About 20.

The new airship, which is officially known as Naval Airship No. 1, lies at present in a huge shed under naval guard. She has been under construction for two and a-half years, many delays occurring in order that the newest ideas might be embodied in the craft. As she stands to-day she is said to be the finest airship in the world, and may be the swiftest. The length of the dirigible is 511ft., with a diameter of nearly 50ft., and she has a "Duralumin" framework—an alloy as hard as steel and half the weight—covered with sections of very durable material, consisting of silk especially "hardened" by a secret process which throws off the heat rays and is proof against bullets.

STEEL-DUSTED SILK.

Another advantage is that this "steel-dusted silk" has a sheen on it which causes the huge bulk—from the point of view of an observer—to merge into the sky when at a height, thus giving it something of the colour-protection such as nature affords to birds and beasts. At lower altitudes the peculiar silvery shade of the envelope blends with the clouds. This will be an enormous advantage. Another strong point is in the carriage of the hydrogen, which will be on the "water-tight compartment" principle, so that single shots will not be able to deflate the envelope. About a score of bags will be contained under the outer cover. The two Wolseley motors propellers are situated in special compartments from which the steering is also worked and communication from one part of the car to another is secured on an easy plan.

For months the Barrow yard has been a secret workshop, first under Rear-Admiral Bacon, and now under Captain Sueter; and the details of this special craft have been well preserved.

All the initial tests have proved very satisfactory, and the big speed and steering trials which are to come will interest the whole engineering and scientific world as those of no other airship have ever done before.

SEARCH FOR BACON MSS.

Wye Diggers' Work still Unproductive.

A correspondent writing from Chepstow on April 27 says:—

To-day's tide was favourable, and the diggers were able to put in something like an hour's work, during which they bored over two feet deeper into the bed of the Wye. But nothing was discovered which told how the "riddle of the mud" ought to be read. The problem of the timber structure which I described yesterday remains unsolved. Some four feet down the space inside the timber was found to be packed with stone which was not worn by the long action of water, but was quarried well within historical times from the cliffs in the vicinity. Under this stone was a solid bed of blue clay, and in this clay all the interest of the excavation lies.

MYSTERIOUS CLAY.

I am assured that there is no natural deposit of similar clay in the river bed anywhere near the place where this has been dug up. Assuming that to be true, this clay was brought from a distance and placed where it was found. If that hypothesis be correct, then Dr. Owen scores a strong point, and may reasonably hope that he has lighted upon his treasure house, because a layer of impermeable clay would be just the thing that Bacon would put over his caché to protect it against the action of water.

But in another way the position, as it was developed by this morning's work, was not favourable to the doctor's hopes. The hole is now down about 60ft., but soundings with a bar to a further depth of 2ft. gave no indication of the presence of the concrete roof which, it is said, covers the storage chamber. And it is unlikely, under the extremely difficult conditions of working, that Bacon would go any deeper than he could help. I now come to a point of great importance in the consideration of the probability of Dr. Owen's story: What volume of matter was there to be buried?

The records are said to be contained in a concreted chamber, which, if of any size could not possibly have been constructed in the short period that the tide would leave the workings uncovered. Various statements have been made as to the number of the boxes that were buried; it has been put by those who can speak with authority at between 66 and 86 the size of the boxes being given at 3ft. by 1ft by 1ft. It is rersonable to ask whether a concrete chamber big enough to hold all these could possibly have been constructed without the aid of a cofferdam. In the light of a fairly good knowledge of the difficulties presented by Wye tides, I should say that such a feat would be entirely beyond the skill of engineers, either in Bacon's time or ours. If therefore Bacon buried anything in the place where Dr. Owen's men are now working it was not of great bulk and it was not placed in a concrete chamber. The tides will favour the digging operations during the next three days—and during that time full light ought to be thrown on the matter.

TWO GREAT WARSHIPS.

The Conqueror and Princess Royal.

Important warship launches took place in mail week when the latest battleship and armoured cruiser took the water.

The battleship "Conqueror," left the slip at Messrs. Beardmore's Dalmuir yard on Monday after mail week and there was thus put afloat a super-Dreadnought of the latest and most powerful design. No other ship now afloat has her strength. She is 545 feet long and of 88 feet breadth. Her mean draught is 27 feet 6 inches with a displacement of 22,500 tons. There is nothing remarkable about these figures in comparison with other Dreadnoughts, but she has increased horse-power for driving her at an assured 21 knots and over, and her striking power is represented by ten of the new 13·5-inches guns, all firable as a broadside. Ahead or astern she is able to fire four of the guns at once, and in addition she will carry sixteen 4-inch guns. The advance of this ship on the original Dreadnought may be gathered from the following table:—

	Guns.	Shell.	Broadside (Guns.)
Conqueror.........	13·5	1,250	10
Dreadnought......	12·0	853	8

Then there is the launch of the cruiser Princess Royal, from the Barrow yard of the Vickers Company. She is a sistership to those of the Lion class already launched, and, like them, she is intended to develop a speed of 28 knots. This type has a length of 660 feet, with a breadth of 88 feet, and 70,000-horse power. This class of vessel is therefore of the Atlantic greyhound type, veritable racers. In comparison, the Mauretania gets 26 1-2 knots from her 68,000-horse power, and the new Cunarders are to have 27 knots and perhaps over with 95,000 horse power. The comparative details of the Princess Royal and the Mauretania are as follows:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Tons	I.H.P.	Knots
Princess Royal...	660	88	26,360	70,000	28
Mauretania	762	88	31,938	68,000	27½

The Princess Royal is a battleship and cruiser rolled into one, since with her weight and speed she combines a broadside fire of eight 13·5-inch guns.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1909-10.

War Office, April 7.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Government House, Lagos, Southern Nigeria, June 13, 1910.

Despatch relating to Field Operations.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit a report by the Officer Commanding the Southern Nigeria Regt. on the Ogwashi-Oku patrol.

2. The fact that one officer and eleven rank and file were killed while twenty-three rank and file were wounded indicates the arduous nature of these operations, and I trust that the strenuous and efficient work performed by the troops engaged will meet with deserved recognition. I may add that every effort was made to bring the disaffected natives under control by pacific measures and that actual hostilities were engaged in only as a last resource.

3. Such efforts should also, I venture to think, be duly recognised in estimating the real success of operation from a military and political point of view. I hope, and in this hope Sir Walter Egerton joins, that the Africa General Service Medal will be awarded for the operations on account of the admirable manner in which they were carried out.

4. I endorse. Lieut.-Col. Trenchard's commendation of the excellent services rendered by Major Bruce and Capt. G. N. Sheffield. The efficient and tactful conduct of affairs by Mr. Norton-Harper as Political officer in Ogwash-Oku was an important factor in the successful issue of the patrol, and I mention his name as deserving special commendation for the good service he has rendered.—I have, etc.

J. J. Thorburn, Acting Governor. The Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe, P. C., K. G., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lagos, Southern Nigeria, June 1, 1910.

Your Excellency,—I have the honour to submit the following despatch on the Ogwashi-Oku Patrol.

The Ogwashi-Oku Patrol, November 1909-May 1910.

This patrol [strength, four officers, one British non-commissioned officer, two political officers, one medical officer, 131 rank and file, one Maxim] was rendered necessary by the people of Ogwashi-Oku refusing to comply with Government orders, blocking the roads through their town, and destroying the Government Rest House. It was under the command of Capt. Sheffield, 3rd Batt. Essex Regt., and was composed of three officers, one British non-commissioned officer, one medical officer, 131 rank and filed, and one Maxim Onitsha was left on Nov. 2 and Ogwashi-Oku reached on Nov. 8. It was found necessary soon after the patrol started to increase this force by one officer and sixty men, owing to the density of the bush and the strong opposition encountered. The column was in the field from Nov. 2 1909, to Dec. 18, 1909. Strong opposition was met with in the town of Ogwashi-Oku, the casualties amounting to seven non-commissioned officers and men killed, fifteen soldiers wounded, and among the carriers to three killed seven wounded.

On Dec. 18 the troops were withdrawn to Onitsha (twenty miles), and the people informed that they would be given three weeks to come in and submit. But early in January 1910 they again defied the Government by destroying the Roman Catholic Mission buildings in the town; the column under Capt. Sheffield was therefore ordered to return to Ogwashi-Oku on Jan. 6. A night march was made to the former camp in order to lessen the risk of casualties, opposition being met with at the entrance to the camp, and one soldier severely wounded; further casualties were prevented by the darkness of the night. Fighting continued for several days in the vicinity of the camp until a considerable clearing of the bush had been made all round, so as to prevent the bushmen from continually sniping day and night, which they had been doing with some success. Sub-columns were sent out to try and capture the ringleaders Nzekwe and his followers, but on their approach they immediately scattered and kept up a gueriela warfare.

The second phase lasted from Jan. 6 to April 24. The casualties during the period amounted to one soldier killed, four soldiers wounded, one carrier wounded.

On April 25 reinforcements: [strength, five officers 160 rank and file, two Maxims] were sent to join the column, and Major Bruce proceeded from Lagos to take over command.

On May 4 an attempt was made to capture the ringleader Nzekwe at Aniogu, where he was reported to be living, but owing to the darkness of the night the trees that had been felled across the paths, and the numerous spikes as well, it was decided to give up the attempt and return to camp. The following night the column took another road, and successfully surprised the bush camp, but failed to capture Nzekwe; one soldier was severely wounded. On May 6 Major Wayling surprised another bush camp, and had one soldier wounded. Subcolumns were out during the next few days getting information and searching surrounding country. On the 15th the column under Major Bruce reached Abedi, after a trying march in torrents of rain on the 14th. Strong opposition was met with, the roads leading into the town being stockaded and a heavy fire opened by the bushmen. Capt. H. G. Chapman, Suffolk Regt., and three soldiers were killed and two soldiers wounded (one since dead). The bush round the town was exceptionally thick, which made advance most difficult, and but for the inaccurate shooting of the bushmen the casualties would have been for heavier than they were. Several more bush camps were located on the following days, and the enemy, continually harassed and kept on the move, decided to give up the war, and on May 27 Nzekwe and 200 armed bushmen gave themselves up to Major Bruce at Ogwashi-Oku.

The total casualties up-to-date amount to one officer and eleven rank and file killed, twenty-three rank and file wounded.

I would recommend to your Excellency's notice the excellent work performed by the following officers:—

Major Bruce, Norfolk Regt., commanded the Ogwashi-Oku patrol during the third phase, and owing to the excellent plans made and the very hard work carried out during the rainy season, brought the operations at last to successful conclusion.

Capt. G. N. Sheffield, 3rd batt. Essex Regt. for five months commanded the Ogwashi-Oku patrol, and inflicted heavy defeats on the enemy—I have, etc.,

H. Trenchard, Lieutenant Colonel. Commanding Southern Nigeria Regt.
H. E. the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Southern Nigeria.

MISSING MOTORIST.

Strange Discovery in the River Esk.

Mystery surrounds the discovery of a motor-car in the River Esk, about two miles from Whitby, in mail week. The car, which bears the registered number L. D. 9174, was found hanging over the embankment of Ruswarp dam, and half of it was submerged. Apparently the car had been backed up the drive of a private residence and then started towards the river, the gate of the drive being closed behind it. No trace would could be found of the occupant or occupants, but the car was later in the day identified by the Newcastle police as the property of Mr. W. E. Vidal, an electrical and consulting engineer, of that city. In the car were found a dark overcoat and a luggage label bearing the name W. E. Vidal.

A gentleman giving that name took rooms at a Whitby hotel on Wednesday, and stated that his return would be very late. The staff remained up all night, but the visitor did not return. Accompained by a lady, the visitor was driven around Whitby by the proprietor of a garage, who noticed nothing unusual about them, and is unable to throw any light on the mysterious occurrence.

It was reported late last night that the police inquiries had not elicited any information as to the missing persons, The river was dragged without result. Mr. Vidal, who is described as an expert driver and a married man, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, is stated to have left Newcastle in his motor on the previous Tuesday to visit London on business. He is said to have often motored to London.

Mr. John Burns, answering a question, has no knowledge of carcases of Chinese frozen pork being smmuggled into Ireland as "musical instruments."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AT THE FRENCH RACES.

The scene offered on fine Sundays along the broad avenues of the Bois de Boulogne as the crowds in motors, carriages and chars-a-bancs make their way to Longchamp or Auteuil to watch the racing and to make or lose small or large sums of money, writes a Paris correspondent in mail week, is one which is most characteistic of modern Paris, and, above all, of modern fashionable Paris. Nowhere else does one see such dresses and hats, for the crowd is made up of many elements: the very richest of Americans, Jews, English, and smart French, as well as a mass of nondescript people who try to look smart on almost nothing a year. The effect of this scene is bewildering, especially when looked at with the eye of a fashion writer. First of all, one sees distinctly what should not be worn, and among these things let me at once mention the cheap imitation of the long black Liberty coat, which originally in its expensive days, was so smart. Every little "ouvriere" in Paris has one nowadays, and sometime she adorns it with cherry-coloured revers or with a deep sailor collar of cheap, bright blue satin, or wide imitation lace revers. No, if one must have a long cloak, and really a long coat of some sort is necessary in these days of flimsy frocks, it must be so expensive that it cannot be copied, or it must be unquestionably made to go with the dress with which it is worn. I saw one worn by a pretty American woman. It was in dull Persian blue "cachemire de soie" and it had a deep band of rich Persian embroidery half-way up the skirt part of the coat, sleeves set into the arm-holes, and a lovely old lace collar in that dead cream that touch so well with this particular shade of blue. Another woman—and she was unmistakably French—had on a grey voile dress with an under-dress of cerise, and with it she wore a grey surah coat trimmel with a deep collar and revers of cerise emdroidery; here, again, the sleeves were set into the arm-holes.

THE BEST-DRESSED WOMEN.

The best-dressed women in all the multitude were those who belonged to the best class; not because they spent more money on what they wore; indeed, in many cases they did not spent as much, I am sure, as the demi-mondaine; but simply because they are setting the example of not yielding to the ridiculous exaggerations which some of the dress-makers of to-day insist upon trying to launch. There is a perfect mania for navyblue in all classes; one sees it in serge, in cloth, in Liberty, in surah, for afternoon dresses, for tailor-mades, for long coats, and in millinery it is a positive obsession. Usually it is mixed with white, grey, or cherry colour, and of the three I like grey best. Sometimes, too, it is united to violet, one costume was made up with a violet cloth underskirt, a navy cloth tunic slit up the two sides, and a short navy coat with small violet waistcoat, collar, and cuffs. Another curious costume was in navy surah, coat and skirt, the tunic and the round, tight-fitting coat fringed with silk fringe; but what made the "ensemble" so peculiar was the further trimming of narrow bands of pale blue satin arranged round the hips like hoops round a barrel. Two other dresses trimmed after this fashion were worn by obvious smart women in the same afternoon, and might have looked well if the wearers had been very tall and thin; but as they were short and plump they looked anything but graceful. In fact, whether we like to acknowledge it or not, it is true that a graceful woman is a rare and pleasing sight in these days, for even yet the skirts are too short and too tight to be becoming to any one but a slim girl of medium height, whose limbs have the careless freedom of a boy. One or two young American and English girls exemplified this the other day, and at least a thousand too tall or too plump women signified how ungraceful they could look in the same costume. The trouble is that so many of us do not know what we want, and we allow ourselves to be persuaded into just what the dress-maker thinks we ought to have.

THE SUPERIORITY OF AFTERNOON DRESSES.

It is because of the increasing ungracefulness of our tailor-mades that so many women are agreeing to wear pretty flowing foulards with cloak, or fichu, or bolero to match. They are infinitely more graceful, and once they have firmly got hold of our minds, we shall insist upon our tailor-mades being built on the same lines. In fact, already some of the leading women in Paris, have hoisted a flag of moderation in all things, for it is growing terribly obvious that eccentricities are all too quickly adopted by the mass of women one sees walking in the Bois on Sundays in costumes which make one want to weep or laugh or do both at once. Young girls wear plain, fairly tight skirts and coats, with high-necked blouses and very big hats or pretty lingerie and foulard dresses with big hats, and young married women wear much the same kind of thing only more elaborately done. The hats are posed higher on the hair than they were, the heels are not so high, and the shoes are not fantastic, yet there is a lack of graceful line even here, and it is only in the latest afternoon dresses that I have seen any return to that particular characteristic for which Paris dressmakers were once noted—fine and graceful line. I have seen a model of a pretty afternoon dress. It is in navy blue, very faintly striped with white, and it has one rever in lace and the other in Liberty. The hat is in navy blue with a lining of white tulle and trimming of roses. Later on, if the summer fulfils its promise of being a fine one, we shall see a great many lingerie dresses a pretty model being one in "broderie anglaise" over pale-coloured underskirts, but as far as can be seen nothing will be in greater favour than foulard and taffetas for simple, ordinary wear.

MILLINERY

Big white hats lined with black velvet and trimmed with black and white feathers or aigrettes and sometimes with lace, are quite the most distinguished things in millinery this week. Toques with high crowns, narrow, upturned brims and the crowns entirely covered with tiny uncurled feather tips are also good wear, so are black hats with emerald green feathers, or blue with chinchilla feathers, and a few women are showing flower trimmings, but not very many. The big picture hat is still in high favour, but there are several high-crowned hats with narrow brims, which look very well, especially when they have no trimming but beautiful feathers. The newest trimming for the high-crowned toques is a pair of ribbon wings, suggestive of the propeller of an aeroplane, sometimes the sides are in different coloured ribbons; for instance, a hat worn at the races was of white tagal, with wings that were emerald green on one side and black on the other. Tall, pointed crowns are also to the fore, suggestive of the pierrot hats, and trimmed with spiky tulle they look particularly smart. One was in black with a white brim and an all-round trimming of tall spiky black and white tulle. Another was in black with a bright red brim and bright red and black tulle trimming.

SOME PRETTY FICHUS.

At one of the big shops some very useful and inexpensive fichus are to be seen made in mousseline de soie and trimmed with frills of the same. They will be very useful for light summer wraps on dainty dresses for young girls, and they make charming shawls for wearing in the house after dinner when the evenings are still chilly. The lace fichus, too, are pretty, and the lace scarves are lovely so are those in pale gold mousseline trimmed with one band of filet lace down the middle and covered with black chiffon, the two ends being bordered with a deep silk fridge of gold and black. A few such attributes of the toilet are so necessary, but women with small incomes should avoid having too many as they are very expensive, and if made of cheap materials most unsatisfactory.

During excavations for a huge basement for business premises at the corner of Joubert and Kerk-streets, Johannesburg, conglomerate reef, containing visible gold, was exposed.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M V O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbon For Typewrit

Good Cakes —the kind that are best for the children—are those baked at home and raised with "Paisley Flour." Best because they are light, wholesome and digestible, and because mothers can see that all the ingredients are clean and sound.

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)
the sure raising powder, is used one part mixed with 8 parts ordinary flour.
Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins, with recipes, everywhere.

The Unrivalled Killer! Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get— KEATING'S POWDER Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BY THE WAY.

TRAINING THE MEMORY.

We read too much, and think about what we read too little; the consequence is, that most of the people we meet, know something in a superficial way about almost everything. Not a truth part of what is read is remembered for a month after the book or newspaper is laid aside. The late lamented Mr. James Mackenzie, Maclean, M. P., who had a rich store of information on almost every subject, said very many years ago to a particular friend of his in Bombay, that it had been his habit to reflect for a short time on whatever he read, and to fix the thoughts and ideas worth remembering in his mind. Anyone who does this, will be surprised to find how retentive his memory will become, or how long after reading an interesting newspaper leader, or article, the best portions of it will remain with him.

MEMORIAL OF CHEVY CHASE.

Saturday, May 6, was the occasion of the unveiling, by the Earl of Minto, of a memorial at Southdean of the famous Battle of Otterburn, better known, perhaps, as that of Chevy Chase. It not only forms the subject of the old English ballad of that name, but is celebrated otherwise in Border song and story. The engagement, which was fought on August 5, 1388, reflected renown on the arms of both Scots and English, Froissart, who gives a vivid account of it, declares that of all the battles described in his history, great and small, this was the best fought and the most severe "for there was not a man, knight or squire, who did not acquit himself gallantly, hand to hand with his enemy, without either stay or faintheartedness."

THE TWO BISHOPS OF SOUTHWARK.

Southwark, which gets a new "schoolmaster bishop" from Winchester, possesses two rival prelates, one Anglican and the other Roman, and thereby hangs a tale. Some years ago there appeared a series of portraits of the English diocesan bishops, with insets of their respective cathedrals. The portrait of Bishop Talbot was an excellent likeness, but the unlucky artist had assigned to him, not the ancient "collegiate church" of St. Saviour, near London Bridge, but Pugin's modern Roman Catholic edifice, opposite Bedlam. This mistake naturally made some Low Church Philistines laugh.

LIFE AND DEATH IN SCOTLAND.

Some notable facts are contained in the latest report of the Registrar-General on the births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland. The births registered in Scotland during the year 1910, numbered 124,000. They are 4,582 fewer than in the previous year, 3,449 less than the average number during the preceding five years, and 7,419 less than the average number registered during the preceding ten years. That is to say, the number of births registered is the smallest in any year since 1890. The maximum number of births registered in Scotland, in any one year was in 1903, that number being 133,523. Since that year, the diminution has been a decided one, and more so during the last two years.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in Scotland, during 1910, was 72,245, 2,349 fewer than in the previous year, 3,735 less than the average number registered during the preceding five years, and 5,178 less than the average numbered registered during the preceding ten years. The number of deaths registered is the smallest for any year since 1896. Among those whose deaths were registered in Dundee, Greenock, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Leith, Perth, Paisley, and Edinburgh during the year, there were 7 males and 110 females aged ninety years and upwards. The oldest man was a commercial traveller whose death was registered at 100, and the oldest women were three widows, aged 100, 103, and 104.

MATRIMONY DECLINING IN FAVOUR.

The marriages registered in Scotland during 1910 numbered 30,866; 774 more than were registered during the previous year, but 1,015 fewer than the average number registered during the preceding five years, and 1,111 fewer than the average number during the preceding ten years. The marriage-rate for the year is 6·26; it is 0.09 above that of the previous year, but is 0.42 less than mean of marriage-rates of the preceding five years and 0·62 less than the mean of the rates of the preceding ten years. The marriage-rate, though somewhat above that of the previous year, is exceptionally low, being less than all previous Scottish marriage-rates since 1895, that of 1909 excepted.

WIND INSTRUMENTS AND LONGEVITY.

Without definite grounds pathologists have ascribed to the blowing of wind instruments injurious effects on the heart and lungs. In the "Yale Medical Journal," Dr. James F. Rogers states that he investigated the subject a few years ago, and found that this teaching is not correct, and that there is no evidence that emphysema of the lungs is produced, or that there is any increased proclivity to tuberculosis or other pulmonary affections among performers on wind instruments. He also could find no evidence of any bad effect on the heart. Since the publication of these facts Dr. Forcheimer has stated that after a long experience of musicians he has come to the conclusion that "neither emphysema nor its predisposition is a result of their occupation."

WIND AND STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

To determine statistically the effects on longevity of playing upon wind instruments, Dr. Rogers consulted Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians and Champion's "Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians," and calculated the average age of 100 performers upon wind instruments and of a like number upon stringed instruments. The average length of life of players upon wind instruments was 63.5 years and of players upon stringed instruments 72 years. Of the former 34 per cent. reached ages above 70 years. For the different wind instrument the average ages were as follows: Flute, 61.2 years; oboe. 63 years; bassoon, 63 years; horn 64.4 years; clarionet, 65,2 years; trumpet and cornet, 69.1 years. These figures therefore, the "Lancet" points out, refute the current teaching that playing upon wind instruments tends to shorten longevity.

THE RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX.

Has the riddle of the Sphinx been solved? The American papers declare that it has been solved by a Harvard man, Professor George A. Reisner, and that the Sphinx is really nothing but the sculptured portrait of Chephren, a Paraoh of Egypt of the fourth dynasty. It seems that the discovery was made for the first time during the recent archæological expedition sent to Egypt by the Harvard and Boston Museums of Fine Arts. Germans, Italians, and Americans received permission from the Egyptian Government to dig in the cemetery round the Sphinx, and when the digging was resumed last year, one of the first finds was the statue of King Mycerinus and his queen: This disclosed the secret of the Sphinx, the riddle of riddles. The head-gear decorations of the King were those of the Sphinx and of the statue of Chephren, proving that the strange statue with the lion's body was merely a fanciful manner in which to portray King Chephren. One confesses that one does not altogether understand how the finding of the statue of King Mycerinus proved all this. Perhaps the British Museum authorities will be able to explain.

THE FORGETFULNESS OF A MINISTER.

"In human things it is fortune that has the mastery. Every hour we see might results due to accidents that no one could either foresee or avert." So says Guicciardini, in one of his hints for the politic man. One is reminded of this quotation by a story in the "Zeitschrift," which relates some little-known incidents which occurred before the assassination of King Alexander of Servia. On the afternoon of the tragedy a servant brought a letter to the Minister of War from one of his friends, which contained details of the plot and the names of those concerned in it. The Minister was about to open the letter when the King sent for him to ask him about the state of the army. Whereupon he put the letter in his pocket and forgot all about it. The Minister, who remained faithful to the King was murdered and the letter was found in his pocket by the conspirators, still unopened. If the King had delayed his question for a minute the letter would have been opened and King Alexander might still be on his throne. The story is interesting as showing on what trifles momentous issues hang. But is there not a similar story about the murder of almost every king?

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING'S PORTRAIT PAINTER.

The State portrait of King George, which Sir Luke Fildes has been commissioned to paint, will not be the first that this famous artist has executed for his Majesty. He had the Honour of painting both the King and the Queen on the occasion of their engagement, and the Royal family were so pleased with the picture that Queen Alexandra, then Princess of Wales, consented to sit to him. The double portrait of the then Duke and Duchess of York was a wedding present, and it now hangs in Buckingham Palace. Sir Luke Fildes also painted the Duke of Clarence's portrait after his death, using photographs and miniatures for the purpose. King Edward's first State portrait was painted by Sir Luke in 1902. Three years later, he was responsible for a magnificent Academy picture of Queen Alexandra in her Coronation robes, and last year he made the beautiful drawing, famous the world over, of King Edward on his death-bed.

HIS BEST-KNOWN PICTURES.

The best-known pictures of the King's portrait-painter are, perhaps, "The Village Wedding" and "The Doctor." Sir Luke thought over the subject of "The Doctor" for years before he made a start and he travelled to many places, from Devon to Inverness, to get acquainted with the character of the cottages and the people. He made scores of sketches, and on his return to town, he had a model cottage interior built up in his studio exactly to size.

TOWN HOUSES LENT TO KING GEORGE.

The problem of how to accommodate the King's hundreds of distinguished foreign guests at the Coronation is gradually being solved. Royalties will be entertained at his Majesty's own residences, and in palatial suits at the principal hotels, and other notable visitors will have a number of the finest private mansions in London placed at their disposal. Among the King's subjects who have offered his Majesty their houses for this purpose are, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Iveagh, Lord Howard de Walden, and Lady Naylor Leyland. The Lonsdale residence is a double house in Carlton House Terrace, overlooking the Mall. It contains countless treasures of art, including old clocks, exquisite French furniture, pictures, and china. Lord Lonsdale's great uncle, said to be the original of several of Thackeray's and Disraeli's characters, collected many of these valuables, notably a marvellous Sevres dinner service, which was rescued from the vandals of the French Revolution.

OTHER BEAUTIFUL HOUSES.

Lord Iveagh's house in Grosvenor Place is one of the finest and largest of all the many big buildings in this locality. It is beautifully furnished and decorated, and packed with costly pictures, statuary, enamels, and ivories. A distinctive feature of the residence is that it is lighted by the soft radiance of innumerable wax candles—gas and electric light being entirely taboo. Lord Howard de Walden's place, Seaford House, Belgrave Square, was formerly Sefton House, the property of the Earls of Sefton. It has an entrance hall of unequalled beauty, floor columns, and staircase are in sea green onyx: the walls are in white and gold with tapestry panel; and there is a superb yellow brocade ball-room with enormous doors in solid dark mahogany. Lady Naylore Leyland's mansion, Hyde Park House, is a veritable palace. The ball-room is said to be the finest in London. Divided into three parts by stately fluted columns, its originality consists in being entirely in pure white, lighted by gorgeous Venetian chandeliers in pale coloured glass.

A CORONATION NAVAL COMMANDER.

Queen Alexandra's "dear little Admiral," the late Sir Harry Keppel, would have been delighted with the distinction that has been conferred on his son, Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel—the honour of commanding the Naval Brigade at the coronation. As commander of the Royal yachts he is able to boast that at one time or another he has had under his care most of the crowned heads of Europe. In spite of the fact that he has always basked in the smiles of Royalty, Sir Colin Keppel is far from being a mere carpet knight. He has been knocked about, indeed, almost as much his famous father. One of the narrowest shaves he ever had was when he went up the Nile to rescue Gordon. The enterprise, of course, was too late, but Sir Colin's gunboat was wrecked on a rock and the whole party were taken off just in time by Lord Charles Beresford, who stated his opinion in dispatches that they all owed their safety "to the untiring energy of Sub-Lieutenant Keppel."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE M.C.C.

One hears that the Prince of Wales is likely, before long, to become a member of the M.C.C. Prince Edward is the most enthusiastic cricketer in the Royal family, and the national game will undoubtedly benefit largely in the future from his patronage and active support. During recent years he has been a frequent visitor to first-class matches at Lord's and the Oval, and he has played on many pitches at York Cottage and Windsor. There is a story that King George once came upon his three eldest sons and Princess Mary waging a wordy battle on the lawn at York Cottage, and it appeared that Prince Edward was trying to induce his sister and Prince Henry to allow themselves to be called the Australians while he and Prince Albert were to be England. Naturally, Princess Mary and Prince Henry wanted to be England, with the result that the impedimenta of the game were flying about the pitch at the moment of his Majesty's opportune arrival.

"F. E." AS ROMEO.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., M. P., in the garb of Romeo will be one of the attractions of the great Shakespeare ball which is to be given at the Albert Hall in Coronation week. The rising hope of the Unionist party has been briefed for the part by Lady Tree, who has also captured for her quadrille of Shakespeare lovers Earl Winterton (Benedick), Lady Diana Manners (Perdita), Mrs. Anthony Hope (Portea), Miss Marie Lohr (Ophelia). Mr. Henry Ainley (Hamlet) and Mrs. F. E. Smith (Olivia), Mr. Smith should make an attractive Romeo, for he has the physique for the part, and is undeniably good-looking. His family are certainly developing the histrionic faculty. His brother, Mr. Harold Smith has won his spurs as a playwright, while his little daughter Eleanor recently made an excellent impression in a children's play at a West End theatre. Earl Winterton, too, should be the cynosure of all eyes as Benedick, seeing that he is no less than six feet, four inches in height.

MAETERLINCK'S CENSORED PLAY.

A dramatic event of considerable interest and importance will be the forthcoming production of Maeterlinck's censored play, "Monna Vanna." It is to be given two private representations at the Court Theatre, the version used, for the first time in English, being by Mr. Alfred Sutro. "Monna Vanna" is the play of a debatable character which the Censorship Committee discussed at such formidable length a couple of years ago. Although obtainable in book form, it is little known to the general public. It was first produced in Paris in May, 1902, and a few months later our Examiner of Plays announced his "irrevocable" decision not to recommend it for licence.

A DELICATE THEME.

There was a great outcry against the interdict, many celebrities protesting "against a decision of the Censorship by which the representation in French of a play by a distinguished Belgium writer of the highest moral reputation has been forbidden in England." Undoubtedly, the theme of "Monna Vanna" is extremely delicate, but it is beautiful, "as all who" are acquainted with Maeterlinck's exquisite Blue Bird can well believe. It discusses this problem: Is a woman's chastity or a wife's "honour" more important that the lives of a city's entire population? If the sacrifice of the woman's chastity or honour can save all those lives, should that sacrifice be made, or, preserve the woman, should the lives be surrendered?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

HIRE OR PURCHASE.



BLÜTHNER.
BROADWOOD.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHd. LIPP.
STEINWEG NACHF.

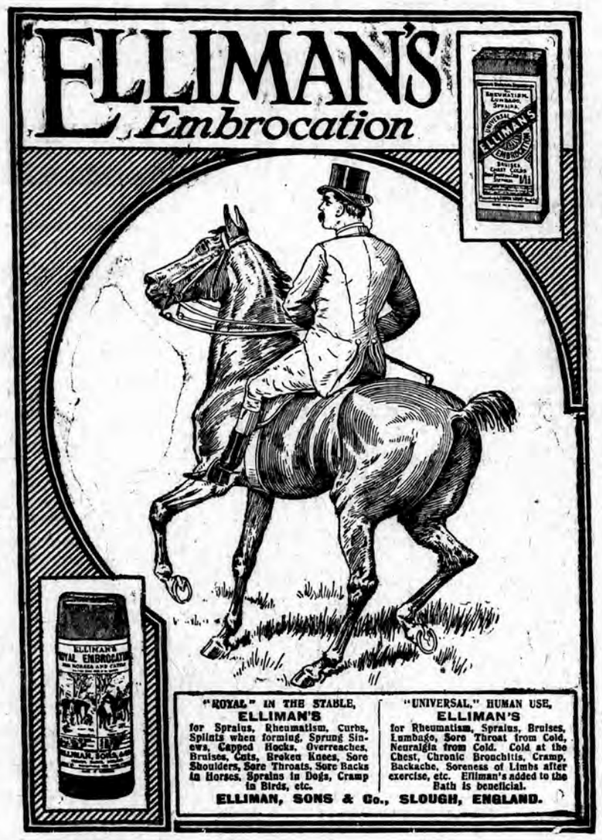
CROWN PIANOS.
CROWN ORGANS.

PIANO-PLAYERS.
PLAYER-PIANOS.

New Pianos from Rs. 550. Second-hand from Rs. 200.
UPRIGHT OR HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.
BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Descriptive illustrated list on application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1873. BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation



"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE, ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

"UNIVERSAL," HUMAN USE, ELLIMAN'S for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

ASK FOR Shem-el-Nessim Reg'd
An Inspiration in Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

KNAKE PIANOS
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

KNAKE PIANOS
Tone, Reliability and Price are their chief points.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

KNAKE PIANOS
Cost from Rs. 775 to 1,650.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
For Sale or Hire.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS
The best of all English-built pianos.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
These fine instruments from Rs. 780 to 1,200.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

COLLARD PIANOS
These fine English pianos are perfect.
S. ROSE & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS



Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.
INSTANT RELIEF
Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

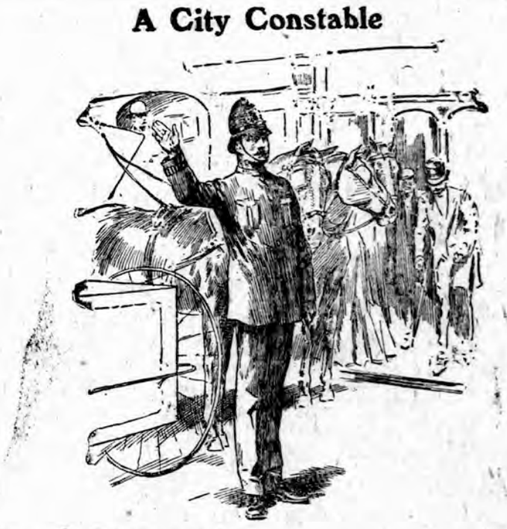
TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL



Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Port direct from the Factory. Highest-grade Sketchley MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FITTED YEARS.
Dunlop Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories half usual prices.
AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, and Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 5228. LIVERPOOL.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
AG CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents —
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

? ASTHMA Why suffer when— LALKALA
will give you instant relief
EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP
Recommended by the Medical Profession
In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net.
SURE SAFE PLEASANT
Obtainable from KEMP & CO., Chemists, BOMBAY.
Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers:-LUNDY, WILSON & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London E.C.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

Thermos Decanter

Iced Drinks keep icy cold for 24 hours, without ice or chemicals of any kind.



Saves expense of ice, and trouble of refrigerator. Simple and reliable. Cold drinks always cold.

The Thermos Decanter is so made that it keeps iced drinks icy cold for 24 hours, in the intensest heat, without ice or refrigerator. Heat cannot penetrate the sides of the Decanter.
COLD—WITHOUT ICE
BUY IT AT ONCE.
HALF-PINT, PINT AND QUART SIZES.
FROM ALL JEWELLERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS AND STORES
Wholesale only:
A. E. GUTMANN & CO., 8 LONG LANE, LONDON, E.C.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.



The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 5s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.





This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

NATURAL BEAUTY

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENG.



IN NATURE'S WAY



YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires

Rope Cranes, Lifting Jacks

Hoisting raps, &c.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Few people seem to realize the grave consequences which follow the neglect of the common Cough and Cold. How many there are, to-day, suffering from Consumption, Chronic-Bronchitis, and Asthma, who by the timely use of proper means, might have averted these serious lung troubles, at their first approach! THE STANDARD REMEDY for Coughs and Colds is

CONGREVE'S

ELIXIR.

Its soothing and healing properties in Lung Complaints have been the subject of innumerable testimonials during its (nearly)

100 YEARS

of continuous success. It is known and most highly valued by the whole of the English-speaking world and should be given a permanent place in EVERY HOME. The following testimonial is only one of many thousands, the originals of which may be seen at any time. Mr. H. C. Berry, *of 180, Gulson Road, Coventry writes, 20th Sept. 1910*:—"*From January to August last I suffered from a most persistent and irritable cough and lung trouble. I tried several remedies but they all failed. I then took your Elixir with the result that the irritation in the throat and congestion of the lungs passed away. I have gained in weight and my friends remark how well I look.*

BE TIMELY WARNED! Some of the most dreaded lung diseases—Consumption, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Congestion of the lungs, Asthma, etc.—herald their approach by a slight cough and shortness of breathing and unless these symptoms be promptly treated, they may develope into incurable disease. Congreve's Elixir then, is and will always be

YOUR SAFEGUARD

if kept at hand to fly to at the first sign of trouble. CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is not only the Standard Remedy for Coughs and Colds but is invaluable in cases of Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all Chest and Throat Affections. Mr Congreve's well known work on Consumption free on application to G. T. Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, S.E.

Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists.

AGED

HUNTLY BLEND

MILD — PURE

TRADE MARK

SCOTCH WHISKY

GOOD

The Brand is known for the last 20 years in the Indian Market. Refuse Substitutes.

TO BE HAD FROM, ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(3) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*. DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry*.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered. The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.



TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND TONIC WINE

The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.



Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

Prepared by

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

The Soap for India.

Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**

Wards off **INSECT BITES,**

and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the Curious forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

DUSART'S SYRUP



ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.





SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 96 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES, Fistula, Ulcers of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the less pain or inconvenience to the patient.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest anywhere in such condition and feel very miserable. They can be cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in the head after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is shown after 15days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as well as Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and carconic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, Nausea, sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or other discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh growths in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATION.

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4.

For Windy & Fatty body, oil for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days, Rs. 3-3.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 3-3.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY.—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-13.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-aches, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, stomach diseases, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, Rheumatic, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-13.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DRAIN, the result of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth, is entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing note at remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benarez, Motiwala's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers. I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs,

8th September, 1909.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL



CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in Bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS. 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 31, Frenchurch-Street, London E. C.